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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 16 and 18.

Curley First on Ballot; U.S. Citizenship Extension; Nazis Ban Czech Sokols

The World's Day—October 14, 1941

New England: Curley Heads Ballot Listings

Former Mayor James M. Curley heads list of four mayoralty candidates on Nov. 4 ballots, it was announced by the Boston Election Commission.

Waging a battle of ballots, Republican majority leadership of the State House sought to swing insurgent party members behind the Senate choice, Charles M. Storey (R), to succeed Daniel H. Coakley in the Governor's Council.

Once given away by the Government as too old, Admiral Byrd's former ship, the Bear, has won fame by helping in the capture of a Nazi radio station near Greenland. [Page 2.]

Washington: Extension for Citizens Abroad

Legislation granting an additional year for certain naturalized citizens living abroad to return to the United States before losing their citizenship was passed by the Senate and sent to the White House. The proposed time limit is Oct. 14, 1942.

Chairman Walsh (D) of Massachusetts said that a Navy report on the attack on the destroyer Greer by a submarine near Iceland had been received by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee and would be made public after presentation to the Committee.

Lessing J. Rosenwald, former Board Chairman of Sears, Roebuck and Company, was placed in charge of a new bureau of industrial conservation aimed at salvaging materials going to waste in home and factory.

Early release of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, widely publicized World War draft dodger, from the United States Army disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., was indicated in a request by Attorney General Biddle for dismissal of 23-year-old indictments pending against him.

The Office of Production Management reported that 36 per cent of a $9,669,867,000 defense construction program was complete or semi-complete on Sept. 1.

In Europe: Revolt Continues; Nazis Ban Sokols

Seeking to suppress revolt which continued in the occupied countries, Germany banned the Czech national Sokol organizations and at the same time raised to 77 the number of Frenchmen executed by Nazi firing squads. [Page 7.]

A British labor delegation headed by Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, arrived in Moscow for consultation with Soviet Trade Unions.

Britain's food supply continued to mount with announcement that stocks of wheat and sugar made it no longer necessary to build up reserves.

Orient: Appeasement of U. S. Sought by Japan

Japan will sacrifice plans to move into Thailand and will abstain from acts against Russia to woo the United States, the new Japanese Vice-Consul to Manila declared. [Page 7.]

Japan claimed to have completely repulsed the Chinese drive on Ichang, westernmost spearhead of the Japanese continental invasion.

Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye held a long audience with Emperor Hirohito as Japan pondered important matters affecting relations with the United States. [Page 7.]

Premier Luang Bipul Songgram of Thailand appealed to all foreign nations in the country in a radiocast to respect the strict neutrality policy of Thailand.

Seven additional Philippine Army infantry regiments will be mustered under Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Far Eastern command Nov. 2.

Air and Sea: Düsseldorf, Cologne Bombed

R. A. F. bombers attacked Düsseldorf, Cologne and other objectives in Germany, shot down 20 Nazi planes, and lost an admitted five British craft in the fourth consecutive night and day attacks against Germany since weather permitted renewed air raids.

Vichy claimed that 15 persons were killed and 37 wounded in two bombings of Boulogne-sur-Mer on the channel coast by British planes.

At sea activity was stepped up with the announcement of the sinking of a British freighter and loss of 94 passengers and 78 crew members. [Page 10.]

Americas: Arias at Cristobal En Route Home

At Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama's ousted President, Arnulfo Arias, arrived here from Cuba aboard the Honduran steamship Cefalu with the avowed intention of returning to his homeland. Dr. Arias remained in his cabin in custody of the chief health officer of the Canal Zone, Brig. Gen. M. C. Stayers.

In Russia: Nazis Ejected From Mozhaisk

German advanced units were reported by Britain to have reached Mozhaisk, only 65 miles from Moscow, being subsequently ejected by the Russians. [Page 1.]

Russians conceded abandonment of key city of Vyazma.

In the south Germans were reported to have reached Taganrog, within a few miles of the great port of Rostov.

Russian prisoners, Berlin said, now total more than 3,000,000; killed and wounded number allegedly the equivalent of 300 divisions, estimated at 6,000,000 soldiers.

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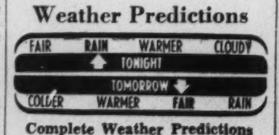
"Give up thy earth-weights" [With French Translation]

Weather Predictions



Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

The World at Your Fireside

On page 6 today: Who Owns America? The "New Order" in the United States.

Now running in The Christian Science Monitor: "The World at Your Fireside"—a daily page elucidating and amplifying the news of major current events—which you and your friends should not miss.

U. S. and Argentina Sign Trade Treaty

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 14

Secretary of State Hull told his press conference today that the United States had concluded a trade agreement with Argentina.

The Central American countries of Guatemala and El Salvador also signed a new commercial treaty today to improve business relations.

Boston School System to Get 'Penny Milk'

Penny milk will be supplied at lunch time to children in public schools in low-income sections throughout the City of Boston, according to a plan announced today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, the Surplus Marketing Administration and the Boston School Committee.

Although school officials could give no estimate as to how many schools will be supplied or how many children will benefit, a total of 42 school buildings were being supplied last spring, in what Assistant Superintendent Frederick J. Gillis described as a "breaking in period" for the plan.

Eligibility of school buildings to participate is being determined by a survey to be completed tomorrow. A class in each of the City's 265 school buildings is being analyzed, and where the figures show 65 per cent of the children come from homes of less than $1,300 income, the plan will be extended to that school building, Dr. Gillis stated.

Actual serving of the milk will begin "in the very near future," Chester A. Halman, Assistant Regional Director of the Surplus Marketing Administration, stated. Bids from milk companies for supplying the milk are to be opened at SMA headquarters in Philadelphia next Thursday.

Under the plan the youngsters pay one cent for a half-pint of milk. Dairies furnishing the milk get a much higher price, the margin being made up by SMA subsidy.

Prospects are that many needy children will actually receive the milk free. Mayor Tobin's milk fund is expected to help make this possible. The Mayor this week turned over $2,000 to the School Committee, a donation from the Variety Club of New England, with which 200,000 children can be given a free bottle of milk. Other private charities also help supply the milk in needy cases.

The Mayor is attempting to have the SMA plan extended "to all schools in the City," he declared in a statement issued today.

The milk program is supplementary to the free hot lunch program also under Dr. Gillis' direction in the schools. The sixth hot lunch station was opened today and five more will be opened elsewhere in a few days, Dr. Gillis stated. Hot lunches are provided by co-operation of the Work Projects Administration, whose workers prepare the food; the SMA, which supplies the materials; and the School Committee, which provides facilities.

Cranberry Groups Are Indicted Under The Sherman Act

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Seven private companies and farm co-operative associations and 13 of their officers and agents were indicted by a Federal grand jury today on charges of violating the Sherman anti-trust act in controlling 70 per cent of the nation's $7,000,000 yearly business in cranberries.

George Robinson, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, said the co-operatives formed an illegal combination with a private canning company and large private growers of cranberries by which "farm co-operatives were prevented from entering into the canning field, the manufacturing and sales of canned cranberry products were monopolized by a private company and prices of canned and fresh cranberry products were fixed."

"The law permits growers of agricultural products to form co-operatives for the marketing of their products," he went on. "It does not permit them to combine with private groups to restrain trade or monopolize the market."

The indictment named these companies and associations: Cranberry Canners, Inc.; United Cape Cod Cranberry Company; A. D. Makepeace Company; American Cranberry Exchange, Inc.; New England Cranberry Sales Company; Growers Cranberry Company, Inc., and the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company.

Bates College to Honor Danish Minister to U. S.

LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 14 (AP)—Bates College will confer tonight upon Henrik de Kauffman, Danish Minister to the United States, an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

The special convocation for the ceremony will be the third of its kind in Bates' history.

Putting Guns On Freighters Termed 'War'

Isolationist leaders charge U. S. with dishonesty in not seeking declaration of hostilities.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—Witnesses opposed to the arming of American merchantmen testified before the House Foreign Relations Committee today that revision of the Neutrality Act meant the same thing as a declaration of war and charged the Administration with dishonesty in not asking for such a declaration by Congress.

John F. Finerty, representing the Keep America Out of War Congress, declared that repeal of the ship arming ban would actually "condemn our seamen to sudden death without warning."

"Neither a submarine nor a bomber," he said, "can risk destruction by investigating whether an individual ship is armed."

Thus, he explained, if the bill passes it will henceforth be assumed that all American ships are armed.

Lack of Frankness Claimed

Mr. Finerty charged the Administration's foreign policy "has not been dignified, has not been honest, has not been frank."

He said the Administration should ask Congress for a war declaration and not back into the war.

He added that if Congress did declare war it would be 'repudiated by the American people."

He charged that the Navy was convoying American ships "in evasion of the good faith of the Lease-Lend Act."

Sol Bloom (D), of New York, Chairman of the Committee which has allocated one day each to Administration and opposition witnesses, opened today's session by remarking jestingly that as "Chairman of the Committee's minority" he had arranged to have some opposition witnesses present. Mr. Bloom's reference was to the fact that because the Committee would not permit more time for the hearings the minority members refused to name any witnesses whatsoever and Hamilton Fish of New York, ranking Republican member, showed his disapproval by not even attending.

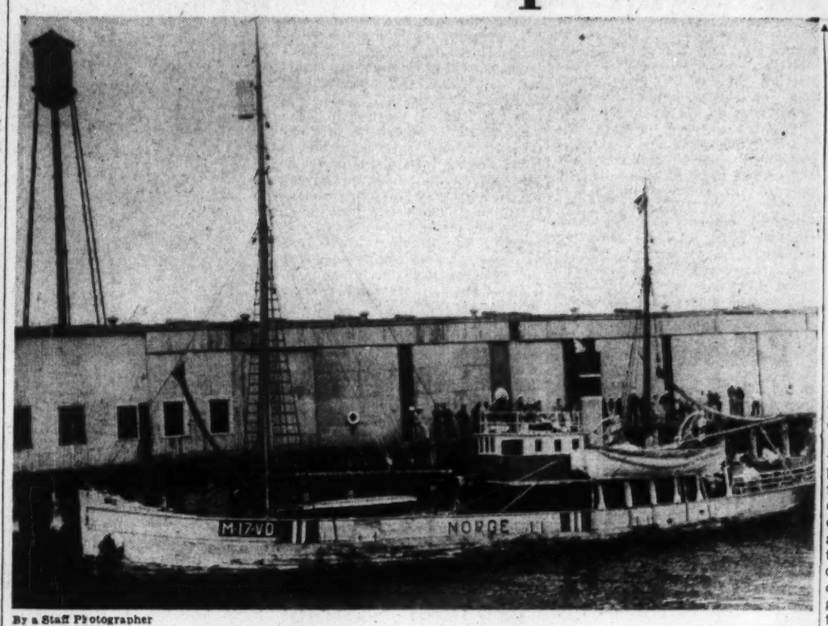
Mr. Bloom discussed at length the way minority members were telling newsmen that the committee majority was trying to "gag" their opposition to the ship arming bill.

Substitute Motion Carries

Then he asserted that refusal of ranking minority member Fish to attend the hearings was the reason there was no definite program for presenting opposition witnesses. He added that at great inconvenience he had arranged to have

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Seized Spy Ship in Boston; Nazis Press Nearer Moscow; President Speeds Soviet Aid



By a Staff Photographer

Seized Nazi Spy Ship Arrives in Boston

The Norwegian ship Busko, seized by the United States Navy off Greenland, pictured here as it berthed at the Navy's East Boston pier today. That the tiny wooden vessel has had hard usage is evidenced by the paintless patches and a general battered appearance. The Busko is only 105 feet long and has a beam of 22.7 feet.

21 'Norwegians' aboard vessel taken off coast of Greenland landed for questioning.

Tattered and dirty, her paint scarred by the turbulent North Atlantic, the little Norwegian fishing vessel Busko, focal center of international news since she was seized by the United States Navy off the coast of Greenland, was brought to an East Boston berth by a prize crew of 10 American bluejackets today.

On her narrow wooden decks could be seen parts of the powerful radio apparatus which, it is believed, her crew intended setting up in Greenland to flash weather and other information to Germany.

The crew of 21, including one woman, posing as Norwegians but believed to include German Gestapo agents and members of the Quisling Party, were taken off the escort vessel Bear, and rushed by a Coast Guard cutter to East Boston Immigration Station where questioning was begun by 10 agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and by immigration authorities.

Gainard Pilots Ship

Piloting the Busko up the Harbor was Lieutenant Commander Joseph Gainard, of City of Flint fame. He is now in charge of the Navy's East Boston pier, where the little gray painted Busko was placed under armed guard today.

The Busko, according to word when she arrived, was not captured by the Bear, which is familiar to Americans as Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's former flag ship, but was taken, as the Navy put it, "by units of the North Atlantic Patrol."

However, the Bear arrived at the scene of capture shortly after the nonresisting "Norwegians" had been seized, so a prize crew from the Bear was put aboard and the ship started toward Boston, the Bear remaining in sight. The Bear is a naval auxiliary.

According to Commander Gainard, the Busko encountered extremely bad weather on the inward voyage, which fact probably accounts for the length of time required for it to reach here.

Valuable to Nazis

The Busko, when its capture was originally announced by the Navy Department in Washington, was said to have carried an extremely powerful radio equipment, and the presumption was that the ship intended to supply a base on Greenland which could take weather observations and forward them to Germany.

It is pointed out that such ob-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Russians in Retreat, but Battle On; Roosevelt Sure Soviet Can Hold Out

MOSCOW, Oct. 14 (AP)—"Fresh millions have risen for the defense of Moscow; we know the Germans never will capture Moscow," declared S. A. Lozovsky, Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

The German advance toward Moscow has been slowed and even stopped in many sectors, he said.

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Oct. 14

Despite the confident tone assumed by the British press over events in Russia yesterday, the Germans today appeared to be forcing back the Russians in a move that already is threatening to encircle Moscow.

Advanced German units were reported from London to have even reached Mozhaisk, only 65 miles west of Moscow, though the Russian forces were said subsequently to have ejected them.

Meanwhile, the Russians conceded the abandonment of Vyazma, key rail junction 125 miles west of the capital at the confluence of the Berba and Vyazma Rivers, having announced only yesterday withdrawal from Bryansk further to the south. The Germans, having captured Orel on the Moscow-Kharkov railroad a week ago, were headed for Tula, another rail center about 100 miles south of the capital.

Berlin reported that German artillery, moving up behind advancing mechanized forces, was within range of Moscow's outer defenses, as the Nazi High Command announced the continuing destruction of big Red Army units which it said were trapped west and south of the capital.

Near Outer Defenses

While authorized German sources said "the outermost defense belt of Moscow" now is within reach of German artillery, they failed to interpret this in more definite terms.

In the Bryansk area, 210 miles southwest of Moscow, the German communiqué declared that encircled Russian forces have been split into several units. Annihilation of these forces was said to be making "steady progress," although the High Command acknowledged that operations were difficult because of the thickly wooded terrain.

The number of prisoners taken at Bryansk and Vyazma, where other Russian forces are reported encircled, is mounting steadily, the High Command said, and has increased beyond the 350,000 total announced Oct. 13.

Authorized sources, amplifying the regular daily communiqué, asserted that a German column moving down on Moscow from the Valdai hills to the northwest was nearing the Moscow-Leningrad railway—which previously was reported cut in the Leningrad area.

Great Mechanized Battles

Meanwhile, the Russian Army newspaper Red Star reported great mechanized battles west of Moscow, with the Germans throwing in fresh quantities of tanks and mortars in an effort to drive over Russian barriers. It added that the Germans were thrown back 10 miles in one local sector.

Pravda, Russian official organ, said: "Our transport is functioning without a hitch." It described the

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Nazi drive slowed only on route to Moscow: Page 10.

Closing of Bosporus is blow to Russia: Page 10.

Map of Eastern Front: Page 10.

Churchill Silent On Russian Crisis

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 14

Prime Minister Winston Churchill declined to make any formal statement on the war situation in Soviet Russia before the House of Commons. [Page 10.]

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—The White House gave new evidence today of its confidence that there will be no Russian capitulation and that continuous resistance to the Nazi invasion will continue, whatever the outcome of the Battle of Moscow.

Consequently the United States is prepared to hazard the delivery of precious supplies in increasing volume to the Eastern Front and, while it is admitted the American resources cannot affect the immediate fighting, larger shipments of tanks and planes across both the Pacific and the Atlantic routes are being hurried.

"Supplies are moving with speed and volume," Stephen Early, the President's Press Secretary, said, briefly amplifying Mr. Roosevelt's own statement intended to assure

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

He Shuns Roller Coasters But Flies to Bomb Newport

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For a man who won't ride on a roller coaster I'm a flying fool.

For nearly three hours last night I rode in the "business" end of an Army B-18 medium bomber on a flight from the East Boston Airport which ended two minutes before midnight after we had figuratively "laid waste" the great Naval training station at Newport, Rhode Island.

The "business end" of an Army bomber, as you may know, is the bombardier's section—that little goldfish bowl in the nose of the ship where the striking force of these sleek Army planes is unleashed. The "fighting" crew on this particular mission, which was to bomb the Newport base, was your reporter and a Boston newspaper colleague. As we saw it, the mission was a success.

Hold on to Your Hat

It was just 9:45 when Lieut. Col. Francis B. Valentine of the 43rd Bombardment Group, usually based at Bangor, Maine, handed secret orders to Lieut. R. N. Keatts, pilot of our ship. In a few moments the twin motors which had been purring idly were roaring impatiently at the northeast corner of the field as we waited the go ahead signal from the control tower.

A great silver splinter dropped out of the sky at the opposite end of the vast landing field and an American Airlines plane rumbled into the terminal. Then the all clear came.

Letting Boston Have It

"Better hang on to something solid," Engineer John Stinson shouted in my ear as the plane started down the runway in a whirl of wind. In another minute or two we were climbing steadily out over the harbor under a canopy of giant rays from the Harbor defense forts.

Far above us we saw two sister ships bearing other Boston newsmen caught in the vortex of light from the harbor forts. For three hours they had been "bombing" Boston. We felt slightly superior as we headed off into the night on what we considered a far more "dangerous" mission.

We weren't destined to get away without detection, however. Just as we were congratulating ourselves on eluding the giant fingers of light one alert battery at an island fort picked us up and we were off in a burst of illumination.

Far below us the myriad lights of the city sparkled like so many yellow diamonds set in a field of midnight blue.

I glanced at the altimeter. It showed 5,000 feet.

Co-pilot Lieut. A. J. Welsey nudged me and pointed off at the right.

"Brockton," he shouted.

I thought of the factories down below busy with defense orders. What a target for a real enemy bomber!

Taunton and Fall River

Then the lights of Taunton—not quite so bright a spot on the illuminated map spread beneath us. Next Fall River, another key defense city just recovering from a severe blow.

At this point Engineer Stimson suggested we might like to go up front. A trap door was opened right where I had been sitting on an upended cushion. Gingerly—to say the least—I stepped down into what for all I knew might have been cold space, followed by my colleague and Private Stinson.

It was here, behind plexiglass which I later learned was only about a quarter inch thick, that we got our first real action.

Far ahead I could see six anti-aircraft lights of the Narragansett Habor Defense sweeping the star-

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Women Head National Drive To Improve Morale of Army

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—Leaders of 31 national women's organizations today launched a campaign to boost morale in the Army.

All day yesterday, they heard Army chiefs, and also the wife of the President, tell them that women back home can do much to make soldiers proud of their lot and uniform.

The women let out an audible gasp when Brig. Gen. Frederick Osborn, Chief of the Army's Morale Branch, said his own son had hesitated to go into a Washington hotel dining room "because he said they don't like to have men in uniform."

General Osborn recommended that women's organizations this winter devote themselves to assuring soldiers "that the people back home feel we need an Army and are proud of them."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, speaking at a luncheon meeting, pointed to the need at army camps and in defense communities of forums where soldiers and workers could get an answer to the question, "What are we fighting for?"

"In USO buildings and in defense communities there should be a place to ask questions and stimulate interest in what is going on in the world," she said. "These men," she explained, "can't be enthusiastic about giving their lives when they don't have an opportunity to discuss the issues at stake."

She described a letter she received recently from a pacifist who wondered if his position was tenable in the world today. "He wanted to talk about it," the President's wife said. "There ought to be someone who would listen to kids like that."

Another piece of advice came from Douglas Miller, author of "You Can't Do Business With Hitler," who urged the women to "maintain a healthy skepticism concerning underground rumors and whispers of dire things to come. " ever believe stories which dare not seek the light of day in print," he told the women.

U. S. Convoys Halt Sinkings

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Oct. 10 (Delayed) (AP)—Not a single ship has been lost to German submarine attack since the United States announced its decision on Sept. 15 to convoy Lease-Lend goods as far as the waters of Iceland, British naval sources said today.

This is in spite of the fact that two weeks ago informed persons here believed the Germans were starting a great new U-boat campaign equal to that of last March and April.

Cautiously, however, these sources point out that the present "quiet period" since Sept. 16 may be nothing more than a "period in which crack U-boat commanders and crews are resting before returning to the shipping lanes for widespread attacks."

Therefore they see no cause for complacency in the present position, even though there is great satisfaction in the safe passage of several large convoys in the last few weeks.

However, there are questions as to whether the German Navy has been expressly forbidden to attack any United States warships or convoys until Adolf Hitler decides whether his armies are in a strong enough position in Soviet Russia to allow him to risk a shooting war with the United States.

Curley's Name to Lead Mayoralty Candidates on Nov. 4 Election Ballot

Tobin Gets Last Position In Drawing at City Hall

Places for candidates on the Nov. 4 ballot were decided by drawings before the Boston Election Commission, it was announced at the City Hall today.

At the top of the mayoralty candidates is James M. Curley, former Mayor, with the three candidates following in the order named: Joseph Lee, Malcolm E. Nichols and Maurice J. Tobin.

In the School Committee fight, the listings on the ballot will be as follows:

Mildred M. Harris, James C. Bagley, Jr., Otis A. Hood, John T. McMorrow, Edmond J. Donlan, Max Lerner, Thomas H. Gorman, Paul H. Snow, John H. Cotter, Angelo Morello, John J. Sullivan, Rose S. Berenson, Dr. Patrick J. Foley, Thomas E. Fitzgerald, Herbert G. White, John T. Fitzgerald, Michael J. Ward, Robert S. Tobin.

Wickard Urges Fortified Bread

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard declared today that "recent alarming figures made public by the selective service board on rejection of selectees imply that much greater emphasis is needed on scientifically balanced diets for our people."

In a telegram to the National Convention of the American Bakers Association, Mr. Wickard said:

"Your industry has the scientific interest and technical skill to make enriched bread a great asset in national defense."

"Breat enriched with vitamins and minerals the formula recommended by the President's nutrition conference will play a vital part in the Nation's defense effort," he said, although intensified production efforts at present are stressing the urgent need in Britain for high protein foods like dried milk, cheese and pork, the importance of bread as a universal part of the common man's diet continues.

"Ample reserves in world wheat supplies have merely shifted the emphasis in production. Britain has recognized the need for fortifying bread with minerals and vitamins as a war-time measure."

Billboard Near Prison to Go

Massachusetts prison officials today gained an order for removal of a billboard erected next to the Charlestown State Prison which they fear might be used by prisoners seeking to escape.

The State Public Works Commission, upon a plea made by Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, revoked a permit issued to John Donnelly and Son, Boston, for erection of the 50 by 12-foot sign which abuts the Rutherford Avenue wall of the State Prison. The sign was ordered removed within 12 days.

Mr. Lyman in his letter regarding the billboard said, "At present it is possible for a person from outside the Institution to gain access to the wall by climbing up the billboard, and also there is a possibility of a prisoner making an escape from the prison after reaching the wall to climb down the billboard to Rutherford Avenue, a distance of about 22 feet from the top of the wall.

"In July of this year, the prison officials and the Boston police discovered a plot by persons from the outside to make delivery of guns over the Rutherford Avenue wall of the prison for the purpose of an escape by seven prisoners from within the institution.

"In the management of the major penal institution, located in a thickly populated city, it is most essential that every precaution be taken to insure the safe care and custody of those confined within. Therefore, for the safety of the State Prison at Charlestown, the billboard should be removed as soon as possible."

Dorothy Wright's Dancing School
295 Huntington Ave., Boston Com. 6151
ADULT BALLROOM CLASSES
DAILY 8:00 P. M.
One Trial Class Free
Ten Class Lessons $5.00
Dancing Contest Each Evening
Prizes for Winners
Monday: Beginners. Tuesday: Advanced. Wednesday: Intermediate. Thursday: Advanced—Jitterbug Session. Saturday: Practice dancing and amateur talent.
High School Class Fridays
BALLROOM — BALLET — TAP — CHILDREN and ADULTS—PRIVATE and CLASS
Member: Dancing Teachers Club of Boston, Dancing Masters of America, Chicago National Association of Dancing Masters. Leading Library of Books on the Dance.

Gainard Adds New Chapter To Sea Sagas

Maritime adventure continues to follow in the wake of Lieutenant Commander Joseph A. Gainard of Melrose, Mass. As he piloted the Nazi radio expedition ship Busko—seized off Greenland by the United States Navy—into port at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, today, another chapter was added to the already full sagas of the sea in which this former captain of the famed City of Flint has played a modest hero's part.

Of all the stories of international entanglement, involving the Germans, Russians, British, and Norwegians, that of Commander Gainard is perhaps the most replete with deeds of daring.

It was early in the war that the City of Flint, bound for Norway from New York under command of Commander, then Captain, Gainard, was overhauled by the German pocket battleship Deutschland. Adventures followed one another in quick succession as the vessel was brought into Russian and Norwegian ports, before being released to the American crew.

In addition, there were charges that the captain had not given due regard to the safety of his crew members; the chapter involving the quelling of a near mutiny; and that in which Commander Gainard figured in the rescue of 219 survivors of the Athenia.

Recipient of the Navy Cross for distinguished service, Commander Gainard since has been in charge of the old Commonwealth Pier—now a Navy Department berth—at South Boston. And, once again, a Norwegian-Nazi chapter is added to the growing book of adventures of this Yankee skipper.

O'Connor Is Named Brandon Assistant

"A clear case of merit being recognized" was the phrase used today by Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, as he announced the appointment of Thomas P. O'Connor of Roxbury as Assistant United States Attorney.

To hard work—studying law while he worked in the United States Attorney's office as a messenger—could be traced the story of Mr. O'Connor's "rise from the ranks." Entering the Attorney's office in 1928 as a messenger through the usual Civil Service channels Mr. O'Connor embarked on a law course at the Northeastern Law School, won his Doctor of Laws degree and was admitted to the bar in 1933. In 1939 he was made a clerk in the Attorney's office. From this regular post he was moved up to his new position.

Geologist at Franklin

Dr. Frederick K. Morriss, noted geologist, will give the opening lecture in the 1941-1942 series at Franklin Technical Institute in Boston next Thursday, Oct. 16 at 8 p. m. The lecture will mark the beginning of the third year of free public lectures offered by the Institute in an effort to acquaint the general public with the latest advancements and discoveries in technical and scientific fields.

By a Staff Photographer

Captured Spy Ship at Boston Dock

Upper: The Nazi spy ship Busko, captured off Greenland by the United States naval patrol, has been brought to Boston for examination together with its crew. Picture discloses narrow beam of the little wooden vessel. Lower: Lieutenant Commander Joseph Gainard, who piloted the Busko into Boston. Commander Gainard was captain of the City of Flint when that vessel was captured by the Germans early in the war.

Seized Spy Ship in Boston

Continued from Page 1

servations would be of extreme value to submarines and to the Air Command, because Europe's weather moves from West to East across the Atlantic.

On the Busko's deck were observed sledge dogs, sleds and several pairs of skis.

As crew members of the Busko were disembarked at the immigration station, a Norwegian sailor who happened to be standing by asked the men in their native tongue if they were glad to be here.

Several chorused "Yes."

"How are things in Norway?" asked the bystander.

"Terrible."

"How is the food situation?"

"Very bad."

The Norwegian sailor said he believed two of the Busko's complement were Germans. They did not speak to him.

The first action of the Navy after the ship tied up was to send a boarding party to take inventory. It was explained that international law demands such an inventory just as soon as a prize ship reaches port.

Captain Gainard, now a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy, was in charge of the American freighter City of Flint when it was seized by the Germans early in the war.

Navy officials lifted little of the veil of secrecy surrounding the actual capture of the Busko, nor was disposal of the radio equipment divulged.

The Busko's original crew was, of course, held incommunicado.

Resembles Trawler

The Busko is not a large ship, 105 feet long, 22.7 foot beam, 10.7 feet deep. It has two masts and, except for its "war paint," resembles a number of the little fishing trawlers that daily ply their way in and out of Boston Harbor.

Its gray paint is well weathered, speaking heavy duty in the North Atlantic, so turbulent during much of the year. On the ship's side is painted the identification M-17VD, together with the word "Norge" in large letters.

From its mainmast still fluttered the red, white and blue merchant flag of Norway.

'Fifth Column' Hunt Game On

A "fifth column hunt" was on in Boston today as the Army and civilian defense organizations began a three-day "war game" exercise to test plans for combatting subversive activities.

The exercise affects the Boston Military District, which includes the counties of Essex, Norfolk, Plymouth, Nantucket, Middlesex, Bristol, Suffolk, Dukes, and Barnstable.

The games officially opened at 3 this afternoon at which time it was assumed that police guards had been placed around telephone centrals and power plants in Boston and in the suburban communities of Lynn, Quincy, Cambridge, Somerville and Watertown to cope with threatened fifth column activities.

Stressing the theoretical nature of the tests, Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, who is directing the war games, said the following situation is assumed to exist:

"A granite company in Quincy reported the disappearance of 60 sticks of dynamite from one of its magazines. Smoke and tear gas bombs were released by unknown enemy agents during a large mass meeting on Boston Common sponsored by a patriotic society. The resulting panic necessitating calling police reserves to restore order."

From this situation, and others arising during the play of the exercise, the organizations participating in the war games—officially known as a Command Post Exercise or CPX—will make their decisions as to proper procedure to follow in the event the situations were actual rather than theoretical.

In addition to the Army, agencies taking part in the games include the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Massachusetts Military Area; and the First Civilian Defense Area.

Bear's Career Crowned With Fresh Laurels

Few ships have ever had such a "come-back" as the Bear, which has now helped in carrying through to success the first direct encounter on the seas between the Nazis and Americans.

Built 67 years ago in Scotland, the Bear was dropped by the Government 15 years ago as an antique, escaped being turned into a coal barge, was given to the City of Oakland, Calif., by act of Congress, and was turned into a floating municipal museum.

Nothing then seemed due to follow such events as the Bear's first exploit, its rescue of the polar expedition of General Greeley in 1884. The party was lost in Greenland, in whose waters the Bear has just joined in taking over the Norwegian vessel carrying a Nazi radio station to be secretly set up.

Public demand led the Government to purchase a ship capable of polar rescue work, which proved to be the Bear. The British Government provided another ship, the Thetis. For days the vessels bucked the ice until their gritty commanders and crews brought the party to the neighborhood of Greeley's base. The Bear then took the lead and its men found what remained of the lost expedition.

Having the Bear on its hands, the Government decided to assign the ship to serve the Pacific Coast, where it made itself beloved to many. The gold rush to Alaska of 1897-98 was coming on. Every sort of craft that could be thrust into use was employed by the gold seekers, many of them coming to grief. The Bear saved many stranded men.

The Bear saw much service also in enforcing the sealing laws. But the day of steel ships came, and the veteran vessel was retired for a modern successor. Actually this fate gave the Bear its great new chance.

A polar going ship was needed by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd back in 1932. He spied the Bear. The City of Oakland let him have its marine museum-ship for $1050.

Admiral Byrd took the Bear to the Antarctic on three expeditions.

When the barkentine got back to Boston from Little America this spring, she went into the government's coast guard service, was fitted out again for her old beat in polar waters, and sent out on patrol duty about Greenland.

Fish Pier Holiday; Busy Time Coming

Because today is observed as Columbus Day, business at the Boston Fish Pier was suspended. The fleet that usually assembles at the pier late Sunday and during Sunday night, ready for the heavy business of Monday, remained an extra day on the fishing grounds because of the holiday. Receipts of fish tomorrow, when business is resumed, are expected to be unusually heavy.

He Shuns Roller Coasters

Continued from Page 1

studded sky as the hum of our motors was picked up by the Army's mechanical ears. We were flying at about 4,500 feet.

Over Newport and—Boom!

Skillfully our pilot nosed the plane down a bit. The lights drew nearer but were focused far above us. The ground crew must have grown impatient as the eyes of the anti-aircraft batteries failed to pick us up. The lights seemed to sweep faster as though they must hurry or lose us.

In a few moments we had left the rays from the 800,000,000-candlepower lights behind. We had made it! The plane swung inland. Our ears began to buzz as the ship nosed upward—6,000, 7,000, 8,000, 9,000 feet. Below us now were the flickering lights of Newport. The buildings of the air station were somewhere in that maze of mazdas.

It was then that we, theoretically, unloaded our bombs.

Back now into the light fingers still impatiently sweeping the skies. Suddenly the bombardier's section was flooded with light, so bright we could read the instructions for releasing bombs on a little metal plate beside us. The twin propellers became spinning huge silver dollars as more lights focused on the ship. The ground was blotted out more effectively than a blackout.

Going Down!

Then it happened!

The ship suddenly, without warning nosed down. In a frantic effort to escape the lights Pilot Keatts dived earthward—8,000, 7,000, 6,000, 5,000, 4,500 feet, the altimeter read.

Two bewildered newsmen—one of whom, your reporter, had never been higher than the top of the Custom House before—hung on with both hands and looking for a place to sink our teeth. The pressure on our ear drums mounted. In another minute or two we were on an even keel.

At this point we joined the rest of the crew up above.

Back in the direction of Boston we headed now. The lights along the coast marked the shoreline reminding me of the dot game we used to play as children by which lines drawn from dot to dot eventually made a picture.

Over Quincy we could look down at the Fore River shipyards aglow even at this hour as thousands of workers on the night shift rushed work on Uncle Sam's expanding Navy. It seemed a simple target standing out as it did brightly among so many lights. We could even see the outline of several ships on the ways—one in drydock we guessed to be the Massachusetts.

Over Boston again. No searchlights to bother us now. The crews had gone to bed. A check with the control tower and an "all clear; come in on runway three" and we glided down.

Impressed? Yes, with the confidence-inspiring skill of these new airmen Uncle Sam is turning out. And with those men down below who handle the big lights. The Army may still have a lot of work to do but a night flight in an Army bomber leaves the impression that it's on the right road.

Warmer Weather Seen for Week End

Extended forecast for New England for the period from 7:30 p. m., Tuesday, Oct. 14, to 7:30 p. m., Saturday, Oct. 18: The temperature will average above normal during the next four days. Normals for the period are: Boston, Nantucket, Mass., and New Haven, Conn., 54; Burlington, Vt., 49; Concord, N. H., and Portland, Maine, 50, and Eastport, Maine, 48. Moderate cool weather Wednesday and Thursday will be followed by rising temperature. Precipitation will be average moderate, one fourth to two thirds of an inch, occurring as showers Tuesday night and rain again Thursday.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture entitled "The Background of Jacksonian Democracy." This, the first in a series of six lectures on "A Reinterpretation of Jacksonian Democracy," will be delivered by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Junior Fellow of Harvard University. Admission by tickets only. Tickets may be obtained by applying by mail to the Curator of the Lowell Institute, Boston Public Library, Copley Square, Boston. All six lectures will be given at Lowell Institute.

Public Forum at which the problems facing the Registry of Motor Vehicles in its drive for safety on the highways will be discussed by Inspector William A. Reardon. At the Williams Municipal Building, West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, at 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff will discuss "The Gothic Gallery." Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 18
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Herter to Name Caucus Group For Councilor Nominee Peace

Legislative election of a successor to the ousted Councilor Daniel H. Coakley was thrown into a turmoil today when, in an hour and forty minute caucus, House Republicans reached an impasse after a majority favored selection of a Democrat.

When attending members by a 44 to 38 vote favored a Democratic nominee to succeed Mr. Coakley in the Democratic Fourth District, despite previous Senate election of Charles M. Storey, Boston Republican, the caucus decision was indefinitely postponed.

Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican, of Boston, Speaker of the House, announced that the caucus "voted to authorize me to appoint a committee to try to reconcile the differences. It is to report a recommendation to the Rules Committee, which, upon receiving a report, will call a further caucus."

First Vote Not Binding

The speaker said that later today he would name the committee.

The majority vote in favor of a Democrat was not binding because a two-thirds majority rule was invoked.

It is reported that the only candidate actually named in the caucus was Mr. Storey.

Several Democratic candidates have been mentioned from time to time as a possible House selection for the $1,000-a-year Council position. They include Representative John E. Powers, a Democrat of Boston, who has been chosen by caucuses of both House and Senate Democrats. In addition, John J. Sawtelle of Boston has also been proposed, he having made a strong run against Councilor Coakley in a Democratic primary. Furthermore, former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston has been considered but ruled out because he does not live in the Fourth Councilor District.

Sentiment for Democrat

Numerous House Republicans feel that selection of a Republican successor to Mr. Coakley would be a political mistake, inasmuch as the Fourth District is overwhelmingly Democratic, and a Republican could not be elected to the position in 1942. However, control of the powerful Executive Council is the issue before the Legislature. The Council now consists of four Republicans and four Democrats. If a Democrat is elected Republicans will expect him to co-operate with the Republican Administration. There are numerous lucrative State positions opening up at the end of the year. The Council must approve nominees sent in by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Therefore, control of the Council is extremely important to the Republican Party.

Crews of Seized Danish Ships For Most Part to Remain in U. S.

Port of Boston Flashes

Of the 280 officers and men who remained aboard the 39 Danish vessels when they were taken over by the United States Maritime Commission under the Ship Requisitioning Act, 230 elected to accept the invitation of Uncle Sam "to serve the cause of Democracy" by continuing to man their vessels.

From Boston, where three of the ships were laid up until taken over, there were only 12 officers who decided to join 38 others throughout the country and return to their home land. The 38 included some unlicensed personnel as well as licensed officers. Most of these are expected to go "on pension" after they reach Denmark. All have been granted English visaed passports and are to sail from New York to Lisbon, and thence travel by German air planes to Denmark.

Many of the majority remaining in this country to man their former ships, are applying for naturalization papers, and some have signed on ships for sea duty under British supervision.

In urging the Danes to continue working aboard their vessels which are now assigned by the Commission to routes essential to national defense, and aiding the Democracies, the Commission offered the men special wage scales, war bonuses, overtime, insurance, payment of allotments in accordance with the wishes of the seamen, and accrued wages.

Seamen refusing to sign articles will leave their ships under the provision for displaced seamen, and will be paid wages at the basic Danish wage scale, subsistence and lodging for a period of 30 days, the Commission ruled.

Pro-War Shipping

Plans for meeting the keen competition that American shipping is expected to encounter in world trade when the war is over, are to be discussed at the American Merchant Marine Conference, to be held in San Francisco, Oct. 1 and 24, according to Boston shipping executives who plan to attend the conference. A symposium, over which William K. Jackson, Vice-President of the United Fruit Company of Boston, is to preside, is to be held at the conference. Most of the steamship operators of American ships are to be represented. The conference is to be held in conjunction with the annual convention of the Propeller Club of the United States. Boston delegates are to be headed by Roscoe H. Prior, President of the Boston unit of the national Propeller Club.

Cargo Steamer

Delivery of the new cargo steamer Examiner to the American Export Lines, Inc. of New York is now scheduled for Oct. 24, according to the United States Maritime Commission. The craft was launched at the Fore River shipyards, Quincy, last November, but completion was delayed by a strike in the western plant where machinery was being built for the ship. The Examiner was originally expected to be delivered early in 1941.

Leon Stone

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Showers followed by clearing, little change in temperature tonight with lowest near 50 degrees; Wednesday fair, much cooler; fresh to strong southwest winds shifting to northwest early tonight.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers followed by clearing, little change in temperature tonight; Wednesday fair and cooler, fresh to strong shifting winds becoming northwesterly early tonight.

Massachusetts: Showers followed by clearing and cooler in extreme southeast portion tonight; Wednesday fair and much cooler, fresh to strong shifting winds becoming northwesterly tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Showers followed by clearing and cooler on the coast tonight; Wednesday fair and much cooler, fresh to strong shifting winds becoming northwesterly tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	50	New Orleans	71	70
Chicago	66	64	New York	57	53
Denver	42	40	Norfolk	56	53
Kansas City	60	59	Philadelphia	53	51
Los Angeles	61	58	St. Louis	72	70
Miami	79	78	San Francisco	60	48
Minneapolis	41	41	Washington	55	54

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., October 14.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:37 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Wednesday, 6:16 a. m.; height 8.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:34 p. m.

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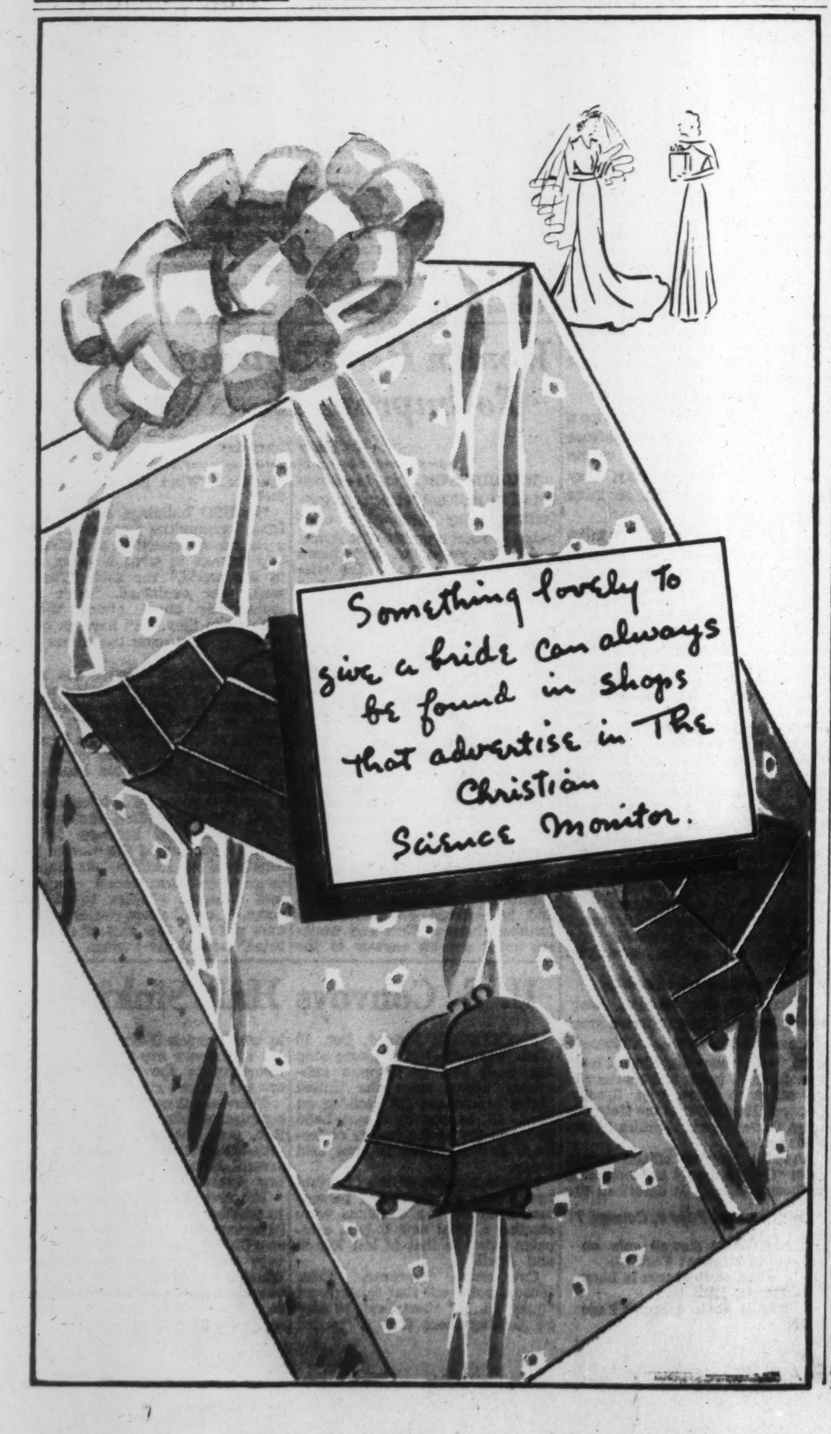

U. S. Favor to One-Time Alien Pays Uncle Sam Big Dividends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — The kind favor that Representative Michael J. Kirwan, of Youngstown, did a few years ago in getting through a special act of Congress to enable Eric Hecht and his family to remain in the United States outside of immigration quotas is paying tremendous dividends to Uncle Sam.

For American steel plants, struggling with the distracting problem of getting enough iron and steel scrap to supply their Bessemers and open hearths, are having part of their problems solved as a result.

Mr. Hecht, inventor of a process of profitably reclaiming steel scrap from waste slag, has just been commissioned by the Office of Production Management to build a number of these steel reclamation plants in numerous steel centers throughout the United States, including several in the Youngstown district. He already has built one at Joliet, Ill., and Gadsden, Ala., at Republic Steel Corporation plants.

Mr. Hecht, a European metallurgist, had solved by years of experimentation a problem which has been vexing American steel men for years—that of reclaiming profitably the pieces of steel that get thrown on the slag dump along with the rest of the refuse from the Bessemers and open hearths. They had known how to do it—but at an expense that made it impractical.

The European inventor came along with a plan to crush the hard slag and extract the steel with a series of magnets, the steel going back to the open hearths instead of old scrap, and the slag becoming usable in the blast furnaces.

Mr. Hecht and his family came to the United States on a visit to study American steel-making methods and to learn whether there might be a demand in this country for his process. He visited Youngstown steel plants and there he met Representative Kirwan of the 19th Congressional District.

Mr. Hecht decided he would like to stay here, was given several extensions on his visitors' visas, but finally no more could be granted. He encountered trouble in coming in under the quota because of technicalities, being a resident of Holland but being German-born and the German quota was filled up for years. Some Youngstown industrial executives took an interest in him and they appealed to Representative Kirwan who got a bill through Congress to enable him to remain in the United States outside quotas.

Steel companies promptly commissioned him to build his reclamation plants which are doubly important today because of the acute shortage of scrap iron and steel.

Mr. Hecht told Congressman Kirwan that he has been working so hard at Washington with the OPM that he has been unable to see his wife since last April.

"He's a real American patriot—one whom we could easily have lost to our very vital defense program only a few years ago," commented Mr. Kirwan. "Just a couple of years away from Europe and with plenty of income already without hard work, he's working more than almost any other American for our defense."

Ambassador Returns by Clipper

International

William Phillips

The United States Ambassador to Italy is pictured on his arrival recently at La Guardia Airport, New York. He flew in from Lisbon, Portugal, on a trans-Atlantic clipper and said he was on his way to Washington to report to the President regarding conditions in Italy.

Green Pledges Aid to Britain 'To Bitter End'

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 14 (AP)—British delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention have been assured by William Green, President, that A. F. of L. members would support Great Britain's cause "to the bitter end," even if called to service from their work benches.

In his most forceful foreign policy declaration of the convention, Mr. Green declared last night:

"If it becomes necessary for us to do more than work in the mines, the mills and the factories, if the call comes to give service as we have given it before, we will meet that call unitedly and courageously!

"Wherever fate may lead us, we shall stand immovable for liberty, democracy and freedom of the seas."

The delegates, who will vote, probably tomorrow, on the issue of aid to Britain and Russia, applauded Mr. Green's pledge vigorously. Mr. Green's remarks were in response to addresses by two British and one Canadian fraternal delegates — Edward Hough and George W. Thomson of the British Trades Union Congress and H. C. Simpson of the Canadian Trades and Labor Council.

Briton Cheered

The convention crowd cheered Mr. Thomson's assertion that "defeatism is unknown in England."

He and his fellow representative emphasized that British labor is "solidly, but not blindly," behind its government in the war crisis. They expressed the belief, and the demand, that a better day for laboring classes in England lay beyond the war's end as the result of social and economic readjustments in the conflict. Mr. Simpson told the meeting in his report on Canadian war activities that "although we don't believe in the system in effect in Russia since 1917, any nation engaged in the fight against Nazism deserves aid." He expressed the belief that "we are fighting your fight, too."

Another international speaker, Ingvald Haugen, President of the Norwegian Seamen's Association, appealed in his native tongue to the craftsmen to "hasten arms, airplanes and tanks, food and equipment to those who carry on. Hasten relief to our homelands. Help to strike down the shackles of fear and bondage."

He said Norway had 600 ships participating daily in the battle of the Atlantic, with 20,000 members of his union.

The important Resolutions Committe held the center of convention interest today. An anti-racketeering resolution may be among the committee's first reports to reach the floor.

Five-Day Week Indorsed

The A. F. of L. approved unanimously yesterday the principles of the five-day week and vacations with pay in future union contracts.

It adopted an Executive Council recommendation that such benefits should be left to the decision of individual unions during the present national emergency.

The Education Committee won unanimous approval of a resolution to urge education in civilian skills for men called to service in the "citizens' army," so they would be better equipped to earn their way on return to civilian life. The resolution also asked that labor have a part with the War Department in drafting a study course for soldiers in labor history.

The Federation approved other sections of the education committee's report calling for adequate appropriations for schools during the emergency; favoring the continued use of vocational schools for defense industrial training; opposing racial or creedal discrimination against small minorities in obtaining national defense vocational training.

Sideglances in Washington: Cake Trouble in the Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Poor Boy!: An anxious mother complained to the War Department, through her Senator recently, that her soldier son had written that he was being underfed at camp. To satisfy the Senator, the Army investigated the case.

They found the boy had gained 20 pounds in 14 weeks.

The report to his mother, it turned out, was just a ruse to get a cake from home.

The Wallace Serve: Never satisfied with doing things halfway, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace has been taking lessons recently to perfect his tennis.

One of his tennis partners, long-legged Richard Wilson, correspondent of the Des Moines Register, used to beat the Vice-President consistently, but in the last few days, Mr. Wallace has been the champion. More than that, he begun giving Mr. Wilson lessons on how to hold his racket.

Loyal Opposition: Republicans are patting themselves on the back over a bit of red-tape cutting two of their members accomplished at the White House this week.

For three months building of 200 United Service Organizations recreation centers has been held up by the Federal Works Agency. Finally, this week Thomas E. Dewey, who headed the U. S. O. drive that netted $13,000,000 early in the summer, stormed down to Washington and went to see Secretary of War Stimson.

Mr. Stimson, in turn, stormed into President Roosevelt's office, got the President to write a letter transferring the funds from the U. S. O. to the War Department. The money was transferred Oct. 10. Brig. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, the Army's construction chief, was called home from California and within the week the War Department expects to have contracts let for practically all the 200 recreation huts.

Big Man: Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn, Chief of the Army Morale Branch, has three claims to fame:

He's the tallest man in the defense set-up.

The post exchanges he runs are among the largest chains of stores in the United States.

The motion picture theaters he supervises in Army camps are the only chain of theaters that take the output of all Hollywood film producers.

"My Day": Now that she has a regular job imposed on top of her regular schedule of lectures and other activities, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is finally admitting that she is leading a busy life.

Each morning she leaves the White House for her Office of Civilian Defense post in Du Pont Circle shortly before nine. If she's early she walks, if not she rides in a White House car. Most of her time at the office she spends seeing people. At night she takes a big batch of mail home.

The defense job, she admits, should be a full-time one, and after the first of the year she will probably make it so.

At O. C. D. headquarters they say now "it's all Mrs. Roosevelt's show." Every proposal for civilian participation in defense has to be approved by her or by Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, her assistant.—M. H.

Foresight, Courage and Work Spell Ease for Arizona Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Anybody who says that opportunity no longer exists in America, nor people with grit and determination to take advantage of an opportunity when it does come along, ought to meet the Hendricks family of Indian Creek Ranch.

It is the most strangely located ranch in Arizona, periodically buried under water. In many ways the Hendrickses are Arizona's most remarkable family.

Theirs is an inspiring story of foresight, courage, hard work, and ultimate success.

Cave Creek dam, out on the mesa 22 miles north of Phoenix, was built to protect the city and Salt River Valley from desert floods that formerly did much damage. Several times a year, Cave Creek becomes a raging torrent. Those torrents are now restrained by a $556,000 concrete barrier. The water passes over the spillways gradually, so it can do no harm. Back of the dam is a lake that may be two miles long and a mile wide, but it lasts only a few hours.

Badly Eroded

Before the dam was built the land back of it had been badly eroded. It was criss-crossed by deep gullies. Too rough to farm, the dam made inundation certain.

Along came J. M. Hendricks, a Salt River Valley farmer who had lost out in the depression. He foresaw that in a few years silt would be deposited over the "bad lands" back of the dam, leaving a fairly level surface. It would be rich soil, too. He believed that he could farm it and let the floods do his irrigating.

At that time the Hendricks' income was $10 a week, earned by the son in a Phoenix oil station. That was what he, his wife and baby boy, his father and mother had to live on.

They weren't living very well and agreed that they could lose nothing by trying Dad's idea.

One blistering summer day in 1932, the Hendricks family arrived in a borrowed truck at Indian Creek, an arroyo leading into Cave Creek just above the dam. By a tiny spring they unloaded their scanty furniture and other belongings. "Jimmie" drove back to his job in town while the others set up housekeeping in the open air among the cacti and ocotillos.

They built an adobe shelter, dug earth and began to make adobes for a house. While doing this and making a few other pitiful improvements they somehow existed on $8 that Jimmie sent out every week. He somehow existed on the other $2.

Waiting for Nature

For seven years, while waiting for Nature to "build" the farm that existed only in their minds, the Hendricks fortunes were precarious indeed.

In 1939 they planted their first crop. It was just a few acres of sorghum and corn. Everybody who came along predicted that the plants would be drowned out by the next flood. "But I knew better," Mr. Hendricks said. "I knew that the water would never stand long enough to do any harm."

He was right. Hegari (a kind of sorghum) and sudan grass did especially well.

In 1941 the Hendricks have a 40-acre farm where the sudan and hegari grow higher than anywhere in Salt River Valley. Next year their tillable acreage will be doupled.

Dairy cows graze in the lush grass. At the first sign of a flood they're driven to corrals on higher ground and fed on fodder piled there against such an emergency. Huge stacks are piled there for flood-time and winter use.

Every day or two a big can of cream is hauled to a butter factory in Phoenix. The skim milk is fed to chickens and pigs. The Hendricks live high on their own milk, butter, pork, eggs, and vegetables from a garden above the flood line, irrigated by the tiny stream from the windmill.

Arizona has a productive farm where nobody else could see anything but a waste. A family—two families—that could easily have become public charges are happy and prosperous because of their own indomitable spirit.

Italian Courtesy Cited by Phillips, Home for Visit

NEW YORK Oct. 14 (AP)—William Phillips, United States Ambassador to Italy, arrived yesterday from Lisbon, Portugal, on the Yankee Clipper for his first visit home in a year.

Commenting informally about conditions in Italy, the Ambassador said that "ever since I have been over there, and especially during the last year, I have met with nothing but the utmost courtesy from the Italian Government and the Italian people."

"I walk all over the streets of Rome almost every day and there never has been an incident of any kind to indicate any feeling against my person," he said. "A similar experience is enjoyed by all the other members of the American Embassy."

Mr. Phillips said his leave would be brief. He will confer with President Roosevelt and attend the marriage of his son, William, Jr., Oct. 25 in Connecticut.

The Clipper carried 19 passengers from Bermuda and 20 trans-Atlantic passengers from Lisbon. Among them was Paul Spaak, Foreign Minister for the Belgian Government-in-Exile in London, who plans to confer with Mr. Roosevelt and attend an international labor convention.

Deadlock Reached in Strike At Tank Transmission Plant

By the Associated Press

A deadlock developed today in negotiations to settle an inter-union dispute which has seriously hampered production of Army tanks and other combat vehicles.

At the same time, Government officials and automobile makers expressed increasing concern over a Cleveland, Ohio, strike which threatened to make 100,000 workers idle by midweek, and labor troubles continued to impede operations at two Gulf Coast shipyards.

The trouble over tanks involved two factories in different States, and a dispute between rival unions—the United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the United Automobile Workers of the American Federation of Labor.

The U. A. W.-C. I. O. workers at the Spicer Manufacturing Company, Toledo, Ohio, where transmissions are made for 70 per cent of the Army tanks, refused to handle parts made by U. A. W.-A. F. L. members at the Hillsdale, Mich., Steel Products Company, a subsidiary of the Spicer firm.

The Toledo factory also produces transmissions for most of the Army's half-tractor and "jeep" combat vehicles.

A settlement conference at Hillsdale broke up early today after 15 hours talk, with no apparent prospect of early agreement. Federal Mediator J. J. Spillane went back to Washington to report to the U. S. Conciliation Service.

The C. I. O. union proposed that 11 of their members who were dismissed from the Hillsdale factory last August be reinstated, that the Government appoint an impartial referee to pass upon their reinstatement, and that the referee be given jurisdiction in any future disputes.

A spokesman for the A. F. of L. group, which won a recent National Labor Relations Board election at Hillsdale, declared "We will not surrender any bargaining rights acquired under law." The C. I. O. has a contract at Spicer, and contends that a "strike" exists at Hillsdale because of the discharge of some C. I. O. workmen.

Cleveland, Ohio—The threat of unemployment hung over 100,000 automotive workers as a result of the two-weeks-old strike of C. I. O. workers at the Midland Steel Products Company, maker of automobile frames. Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., at Toledo, was left without frames needed for Army "jeeps," part of a $13,000,000 order, and Hudson and Buick officials said they would be forced to slow down passenger car production if the strike was not settled soon. Studebaker Corporation already has closed its passenger car division, making 6,000 idle.

The C. I. O. union is seeking job reclassifications for 342 of its members.

Pascagoula, Miss.—The Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation urged the Government and international unions to "take drastic steps" to avert work stoppage on $150,000,000 worth of ship construction as a result of a strike of A. F. of L. boilermakers. Operations there came to a halt as the union charged that the company was attempting to start an independent union. The company contended the strike was called "without notice to the company, without grievance on the part of the employees and without sanction of the international unions."

New York—Approximately 5,000 workers at the Robins Drydock & Ship Repair Company returned to work today, but 200 burners, key-workers of the industry, continued a four-day walkout because of the employment of four non-union burners.

The men quit work Oct. 10 over the union issue. At that time there were six non-union burners in the plant but two subsequently joined the union.

The company is engaged in repairing American and British vessels, both naval and merchant.

A Glimpse of Navaho-land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Mexico

For railroad travelers whose only pause in New Mexico is a brief station stop at Albuquerque, there remains in memory a glimpse of unfamiliar, fascinating Navaho-land.

At train time, Navaho women bring their wares to the station platform for the curious to look at and purchase. Rugs, pottery, and jewelry wrought of silver and studded with turquoise—these they have for sale. Little is said: buy if you want to. It is next to impossible to talk shop with these shy merchants, and if you want to take a snapshot of them, you are almost certain to be rebuffed.

You board the train again and go toward your destination quite sure that could you know them better, these Indian folk would have vast riches of culture and artistry to share with you.

Some white people whose genuineness has supplanted mere curiosity have grown to know the Navahoes well. For the rest of us, tokens of remembrance, such as that brief stop at Albuquerque, make us hope to know them better.

The country they call home, and which is also home to a generously sized dominant white group, comprises a State so full of various beauties that the Indan's love for silver and turquoise is just one of them. The traveler retains an impression of great rural expanses, red, mostly, for the color of the soil, and highlighted here and there by tiny Indian villages. Houses are of adobe, and are ornamented with strings of peppers hanging from squat roofs. New Mexico is a place of strongly contrasted heights and depths.

The Navahoes, however, provide a contrast with the usual native more interesting to many travelers than that which is topographical. It is not that they seem unspeakably grave and mentally remote, but that they have a dignity which assures him how conscious they are of their own heritage. He feels this when, suddenly, he sees one of them, apparently far from any habitation, shepherding his flocks.

Rail Unions' Head Reject Carriers' Plan

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP)—Heads of two of the 19 railroad unions which have called a strike to enforce wage demands characterized as unsatisfactory today a management "plan of emergency compensation" for the carriers' 1,260,000 organized employees.

George M. Harrison, President of the Railway Clerks Union, termed it a "bonus plan" which is "deceptive in its operation and unsound as a means of adjusting wage rates."

Mr. Harrison said it "ignores all other relevant factors in wage fixing and perpetuates inequalities of treatment, compared with other wage earners who now enjoy wage increases."

A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, attacked the method of computation. He said that the statement of F. G. Gurley, Chairman of the carriers' conference committee, that approximately one-half of the increase in gross revenues would be required to cover increased operating expenses "is a deliberate and unadulterated misstatement of fact."

The five operating Brotherhoods have asked for a 30 per cent increase, and the 14 non-operating have asked for raises of from 30 to 34 cents an hour.

'Attack' on San Francisco To Test Harbor Defenses

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14 (AP)—Mock battles, utilizing airplanes, warships and heavy coastal artillery, will test San Francisco's harbor defenses in a six-day joint Army-Navy maneuver starting Sunday, Oct. 19.

A flight of naval planes from an aircraft carrier will attack batteries flanking the Golden Gate in the invaders' first blow. Antiaircraft and mobile 155 mm. rifles will reply and land planes will launch a counter-attack. Five thousand men of the harbor defense force will be on 24-hour duty.

Detroit Symphony Stages Walkout

DETROIT, Oct. 14 (AP)—Bruno Walter cooled his heels in his hotel suite today, a guest conductor with a baton but no orchestra.

When Mr. Walter, here to conduct the Detroit Symphony Orchestra in its opening concert of the season Thursday night, arrived at Masonic Temple yesterday for the first rehearsal, he was greeted by a lone bass fiddler.

Eighty others in the orchestra had staged a walkout.

While Mr. Walter sought an explanation the orchestra members met in near-by club rooms of the Detroit Federation of Musicians and vowed there would be no more rehearsals unless the 21-week symphony season was extended.

Said Orchestra Manager Murray G. Paterson, "It might be described as a musical discord."

Mr. Paterson, who declared an extension of the season was financially impossible, took a hopeful view of the situation.

"I'm sure the matter soon will be adjusted," he said.

But to Dr. Fred T. Murphy, President of the Detroit Symphony Society, the orchestra's action "may well mean the end of the Detroit Symphony."

Both sides were cautious not to call the dispute a strike inasmuch as contracts with members of the orchestra have not yet been signed.

Nevertheless, the impasse seemed likely to force cancellation of the concert unless a compromise is soon reached.

Harlan Finally Gets Union Shop in Coal

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 14 (AP)—a 20-year struggle by Harlan County (Kentucky) miners for a union shop culminated yesterday in the announcement that county operators had agreed to install that policy.

William G. Turnblazer, President of District 19, United Mine Workers of America (C. I. O.), announced the signing of the contract with the Harlan County Coal Operators Association after a week of negotiations.

He predicted the agreement would "work out very good relationships between the miners and operators."

Under the contract, Mr. Turnblazer explained, the miners would hire new personnel only on the stipulation that the men join the union. Likewise, any non-union men on the pay roll prior to signing of the contract will be required to become union members. This, Mr. Turnblazer said, differed from the "closed shop" practice of requiring employment of workers already members of the union.

The Harlan pact will affect 12,000 miners and 22 mines in the County, as well as workings in Bell and Knox Counties connected with the Harlan companies.

South Gains Power To Make Aluminum

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 14 (AP)—Gov. J. M. Broughton yesterday dedicated the huge Nantahala Power & Light Company power project at Glenville, Jackson County, and pressed a button starting the 22,500 kilowatt generators.

A few seconds later power was moving along a line over the Great Smoky Mountains into the plant of the Aluminum Company of America at Alcoa, Tenn., where it will be used in manufacturing aluminum for defense. The Nantahala Company is a subsidiary of Alcoa.

S. K. Colby, Vice-President of Alcoa, told the crowd it was easier to understand that the output of the plant was "about 400 big bombers a year" rather than so many kilowatt hours and that "the time is coming when they will be the only thing between the world and chaos."

U. S. Urged to Make Aid Contingent On Freedom of Religion in Russia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Demands have been voiced in religious quarters here that the United States Government obtain guarantees from Soviet Russia restoring religious freedom there, in exchange for any aid given the U. S. S. R.

An official of the Provisional Committee of the World Council of Churches, composed of 72 communions in 26 nations, said many Protestant groups would support demands by the United States, in return for supplies sent Russia, that the Soviets cease their religious persecution. Protestant demands, according to this official, would involve six points considered necessary for the effective functioning of religious liberty, as follows:

Liberty of conscience, liberty of religious assembly, liberty to distribute the Bible, liberty to give religious instruction to children and youth, restoration of church buildings to congregations, and release of imprisoned and exiled priests and pastors.

That the Roman Catholic church would back such a move was held to be indicated by an article written by the Rev. John La Farge in the latest issue of "America," a Jesuit organ. The La Farge article, entitled "Aid to Soviet Russia Requires Some Guarantees," lists four minimum guarantees likely to be acceptable to Roman Catholics, as follows:

Freedom to instruct youth and children in the religion of their parents by the parents themselves and by recognized teachers of the respective religious bodies, cessation of anti-religious propaganda and freedom to speak and write in favor of religion, release of clergy and religious, Catholic and non-Catholic, who are now imprisoned or in labor camps, permission to reopen closed places of worship, and permission for the public to frequent them.

The possibility that Russia would agree to restore religious liberty is viewed as slight by church experts, however, because religious liberty in Russia, it is believed, might spell the doom of Communism, the new "Russian religion." The La Farge article holds that any real break with religious persecution in Moscow would mean "a break with the revolutionary movement as such."

California Pastors Build Defense Workers' Church

BURBANK, Calif., Oct. 14—Fifty Ministers of Southern California Christian churches are busy with hammers and saws building a church to serve an area of 1,000 new homes occupied largely by aircraft workers.

"When the church is completed it will go to its Minister and Congregation debt free," said the Rev. John Wells, serving as "straw boss."

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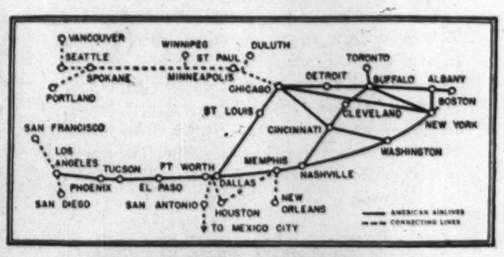

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

State P.T.A. Plans to Discuss Youth Problems in Defense

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Women's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

"Youth Problems in Total Defense" will be the theme of the annual convention of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, to be held at the Parker House, in Boston, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of next week.

Mrs. Luther H. Putney, of Lexington, who is retiring at the end of her second two-year term as president, says the Association this year will emphasize maintenance of school standards as well as cooperation in the national defense program.

Many of the measures now being taken up under the heading of defense by other organizations have been part of the normal peacetime program of the Parent-Teacher Association for years, she points out. School lunches—a program which will be expanded this year if possible to include all the children—is one which owes its existence to the P. T. A., she says, with its accompanying emphasis on nutrition. The effort to strengthen democracy by inculcating in the youth democratic ideals and protecting them from subversive teaching is another which is not new to the Parent-Teacher Association.

Use of Playgrounds

Wider use of playgrounds and school and library facilities for recreation and adult education will continue to be encouraged by the P. T. A. this season; the use of all community resources for youth will be urged and family play, with simple recreations, will be emphasized. The association will continue to promote study of child development and, in this connection, will point out the need for counteracting the thought of fear which radio war news broadcasts and defense preparations may invoke in the child, says Mrs. Putney.

The Massachusetts Parent-Teacher members will be urged to buy defense stamps and bonds, she says, both to aid the Government and for the value of the savings plan in providing a fund for the future education of their children.

The association in this State may adopt a project now in operation in California, for extending hospitality to service men, Mrs. Putney says. There, the mother of a service man leaving for duty fills out an introduction card to the President of the P. T. A. in any community to which he may go. When he presents it he is assigned by her to one of the mothers in the P. T. A. who opens her home to him and takes particular interest in him during his service in that locality, making him feel welcome.

Election Planned

About 600 are expected to attend the convention next week. Election of officers will take place, with Mrs. Burtis E. Dresser of Springfield nominated to succeed Mrs. Putney as President. The Association now has a membership of more than 30,000, representing a gain of 7,000 under Mrs. Putney's presidency.

Mrs. Charles D. Center, of College Park, Ga., a secretary of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, will address the opening session of the convention Wednesday morning, Oct. 22. That night a panel discussion on "Home and School Co-operation," will be featured, led by Miss Marenda Prentis of Boston. The conference period Wednesday will be devoted to "Maintaining School Standards" and on Friday to "Community Service."

Paul Wetherell, of the Young Men's Christian Union, Boston, will be the speaker at the closing banquet on Friday night, with the convention theme as his subject.

Katharine Cornell Club Guest

The Charlotte Cushman Club will open its fifteenth season this afternoon with Miss Katharine Cornell, noted actress, as guest of honor at its initial reception tea in the clubhouse at Marlborough Street, Boston. Members of the casts of current plays in the Boston theaters have accepted invitations to be present.

Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French will head the receiving line, composed of members of the Executive Board. Miss Cornell has belonged to the Advisory Board since the Club was started. The organization, which is said to be the only one of its kind, was established to provide home comforts and club privileges for girls and women members of traveling theatrical companies while they are in Boston. The clubhouse on Marlborough Street is the former home of a member of the Cabot family, and is the scene of many interesting social events each year. In January or February, an anniversary party will be given near the date of the Club's founding. The teas and other events planned by the Club are always arranged at a time when stars of the leading plays of the Boston theater season can be present as honor guests.

Guests who have accepted invitations for this afternoon are Bramwell Fletcher, Cecil Humphreys, Colin Keith-Johnston, Whitford Kane, Ralph Forbes, Clarence Derwent, Stanley Bell, Barry Jones, Gina Malo, Leslie Barrie, Alice Belmore Cliffe, and Gregory Peck of "The Doctor's Dilemma"; the entire cast of "Arsenic and Old Lace," including Laura Hope Crews and Effie Shannon; Taylor Holmes and the cast of "The Man Who Came to Dinner," and Eve Arden, Danny Kaye and others from "Let's Face It."

The reception is in charge of Mrs. Harry Wyman Barrett and Mrs. Lyman Pearson Gutterson, and Mrs. Harold Lang and Mrs. Franklin Fessenden are in charge of the tea.

The debutante ushers, under the chairmanship of Miss Helen Beal Harding 3d, will be Alison Gilman, Marsie Whitman Lansdale Daley, Gertrude Storey, Patricia Sweetser, Mary Jane Derby, and Mary Faunce.

Press Contests For Clubwomen

Miss Estelle G. Marsh, of Newtonville, Publicity Chairman for the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, has announced two press contests to be conducted under the direction of Mrs. David Ullstrom, Eastern Vice-Chairman of the Press Division of the Federation.

The first contest for an advance news release of not more than 75 words, is for Press Chairmen only and the second for an article on some outstanding event of the 1941 club season, is open to any member of a federated woman's club.

The scrap book contest which has been conducted in previous years, has been discontinued.

Bonus Payments Of $10,000 Announced

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 14 (AP)—Bonus payments of $10,000 to approximately 500 employees of the Pawtucket mills of M. T. Stevens & Sons Co., will be paid this week, Superintendent John H. Thompson, Jr., said today.

The bonus is in line with that to be put into effect in other plants in Dracut, North Andover, Franklin, N. H., Peace Dale, R. I., and Rockville, Conn., Mr. Thompson said.

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Mrs. David A. Westcott

President of Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, which will have its annual fall convention tomorrow, opening at 10 o'clock in John M. Greene Hall at Northampton. Herbert Agar, former attaché of the American Embassy in London, and Cecil Roberts, war correspondent and lecturer, are the featured speakers.

Wellesley Is Listed as Host To Children

The first of three programs designed to bring school children professional entertainment of high standard will be presented tomorrow afternoon at the Wellesley Senior High School auditorium. It will be a concert by 18 Boston Symphony Orchestra musicians under the direction of Wheeler Beckett. The two subsequent entertainments are a musical play, "The Adventures of Marco Polo," produced by Junior Programs, Inc., and a Daniel Boone ballet, directed and danced by Edwin Strawbridge, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera Ballet.

The series, known as Student Programs, is sponsored by the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club, in co-operation with the Wellesley School Department, and presented at prices within the students' means.

This is the second year such a series of non-profit-making entertainments has been conducted in Wellesley.

A feature of the series is the active part played by the schools. Before each program the children study its background—be it music, history or folklore. Art classes make the display posters, the Parent-Teacher Association assists with the distribution of tickets, and faculty members serve on various committees. Other town organizations help by subscribing to tickets for children who might otherwise be unable to attend.

Tomorrow's concert will be presented at 2:30 and 4:00 p. m.; the other programs at 1:30 and 4:00. The four o'clock performances have been thrown open this year to the general public, and specifically to school children from Dover, Weston, Needham, Natick, and Newton.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Oct. 15
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 18.35mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program arranged for Latin American listeners.
9:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc-25.26m)

4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Waltz Time; Rhythmic Rhapsodies.
5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; WBOS Sports Page.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte; Dance Music.
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Band; U. S. Army Band.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; Dance Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in English; Two Men and a Girl; Best of the Week.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—"Calling the West Indies." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Orchestra Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Messages of the Hungarian's World Association. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXF, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"At Your Request." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Concert by the "Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXF, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Women's Club Readied For Harvest Fete

There is a gay spirit at the Women's City Club today as final touches are put on decorations for the annual two-day Harvest Festival, opening tomorrow at the twin clubhouses on Beacon Street. The fete is open to the public, and visitors will be welcomed from 11 a. m. till 9 p. m. tomorrow and from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. on Thursday.

There will be no mistaking the entrance, for two life-size dressed straw figures will flank the doorway. Inside will be artistic arrangements of autumn flowers and foliage, and booths with preserves, jams, jellies, antiques, toys and other articles. Mrs. Alexander Steinert, Club President, is general Chairman of the Festival, assisted by a group of sub-chairmen and their committees.

Mrs. William Stanley Parker, former President of the Club, and her sister, Miss Frances R. Porter, will stage a surprise entertainment at the get-together dinner Thursday night which will be a highlight of the Festival.

The next important event for the Club will be the lecture it is sponsoring by William L. Shirer on "Inside Germany" Monday evening at Symphony Hall.

The charm of New England countryside will be seen through natural color slides at a Sunday evening program on Oct. 26. H. LeBaron Sampson, whose color photography is an avocation, will present his pictures showing the beauties of landscape in the East.

The Club is welcoming many new members this fall who will participate in their various activities. They are Madame Lauri Alwyn, Miss Elizabeth Butcher, Mrs. Barbara A. Chadbourne, Mrs. Davis Clarke, Miss Dorothy P. Cushing, Mrs. Frederick B. Fisher, Miss Ruth H. French, Mrs. Ivan Murray Johnston, Miss Rosalind Kempton, Mrs. Pierce J. Kent, Mrs. George Lytton, Mrs. V. Graham Matthews, Miss Jean Morrison, Mrs. H. Moore Richards, Miss Sarah M. Richardson, Miss L. Maude Saunders, Mrs. Lynde W. Tucker, Miss Mary B. Warnock, Miss Sarah L. Watters, Miss M. Frances Wilson, Mrs. Steven B. Wilson.

Injunction Keeps Vermont Pinball Machines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 14—Pinball machines are operating again in Vermont as an injunction issued over the week-end by Chancellor Charles B. Adams holds off State prosecuting and law enforcement officers who would carry out the General Assembly's order banning the games after Sept. 30.

The "go ahead" signal was given at a County Court hearing in Chancery on presumption of unconstitutionality of the law enacted by the Legislature because operators of the machines had already paid license fees which would have permitted operation until Dec. 31.

Abraham Sowma of Barre was the instigator of the original injunction, and most of the other operators of machines in the State jumped on the band wagon along with him. The operators claimed that the law was unconstitutional for three reasons:

1. It made possession of the machines illegal, thereby preventing resale of them outside of the State.
2. It outlawed the machines on Sept. 30, while licenses for them run through Dec. 31.
3. The operators were not given a hearing on the revocations.

While some operators are anticipating an extension of the closing date for the machines until Dec. 31 and operating them, others are more wary because of the $500 bond that each must post and the fact that the State Supreme Court is expected to act on the whole matter at its current session.

After filing his demurrer with the Chancellor, Attorney General Alban J. Parker made his lone comment to reporters, "Whatever they say, the law says they can't do it."

Lawrence C. Jones, Mr. Parker's predecessor in the office of Attorney General, represented the Rutland City machine operators.

Educationists Gather

More than 3,000 teachers, principals and superintendents of the State's public schools were in attendance at the 92d annual convention of the Vermont Educational Association held in Burlington, the last three days of the week.

A feature of the sessions was the parade of more than 2,500 children, members of the State's safety patrols. Growing out of a single patrol established in Randolph in 1932, school safety patrols now number 251 with a record of virtual absence of accidents since their inception. Fourteen bands led the patrol marchers from 250 schools. Reviewing them was Gov. William H. Wills, Willis H. Hosmer, President of the Association and other States and school officials.

Among the speakers at the three general sessions held in Memorial Auditorium were Commissioner of Education Ralph E. Noble, Dr. James L. McConaughy, President of Wesleyan University, Dr. Allen A. Stockdale, of the National Association of Manufacturers, and Col. M. Thomas Tchoo, former private secretary to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Where to Put It?

The new statue of Ethan Allen authorized by the past session of the General Assembly to replace the weatherworn sculpture by Larkin Mead, which stood for more than six decades on the State House portico, has been completed by the Vermont Marble Company. All that is lacking is a place to put it, or rather, a decision by the legislative commission members as to where it will be located.

All the fuss over location began when the State Senate adopted a resolution proposing abandonment of the former portico site and expressing preference for a spot on the first terrace in front of the State House. The commission, which consists of Governor Wills and Representatives Melvin G. Morse of Hardwick and S. Seeley Reynolds of Middlebury, had about made up their minds on Friday to accede to the Senate's request. Something happened overnight, however, and architects and others with ideas of their own of the aesthetic value of location swarmed down on the Governor. As a result the decision was held in abeyance until the commission can again go into a huddle over Ethan's permanent location.

'More Food' Meetings

Two series of meetings and a personal canvass of every farm in the State are being arranged by the Vermont Department of Agriculture Defense Board in a campaign to enlist the help of Vermont farmers in the 1942 national defense farm program. This announcement was made by George D. Bailey of Rochester, chairman of the Defense Board and of the State Agricultural Conservation Commission.

Vermont's tentative portion of the national increased production goals for 1942 calls for the production of five per cent more milk than the estimated 1,549,000,000 pounds being obtained this year; the production of nine per cent more eggs than the estimated 10,917,000 dozen being obtained this year, and the planting of 23,300 farm gardens as compared with the 19,533 reported to the Department of Agriculture this year. In getting the program under way in Vermont, the State defense board will hold a meeting of every county defense board, the county agricultural planning committee, the county agricultural conservation committee, and the chairmen of community committees. These meetings, it is expected, will be concluded by Oct. 20.

Under the plan also, a training school will be held in each county for the members of the various committeees. The farm enrollment campaign is tentatively scheduled to begin on Nov. 10 and to be completed by Nov. 22.

Famous Elm In Milton Down

The demolition and removal of Milton's famous "Gulliver Elm" which has stood the storms of controversy and weather for more than 200 years, was completed today. The mighty landmark was removed to make way for reconstruction of the entrance to Elm Street. The tree stood in the center of the roadway, and automobiles were forced to pass either side.

Boston Area Adds Eight New Plants

Eight new manufacturers, employing more than 100 persons, have begun operations in Metropolitan Boston in recent weeks, and seven companies reported expansions, despite the difficulties besetting many varied lines of industry as the country nears a full war economy.

This was disclosed today by a survey conducted by the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Six of the eight new firms are located in Boston while one is in Malden and one in Melrose. Three of the eight are working directly on defense projects, while five of the expansion programs are the direct result of work for the Government.

One of the new companies has started blending and packaging of imitation olive oil, since that oil became scarce and costly because of the war, the survey showed.

Expansion programs include the Eastern States Farmers Exchange additional building in Cambridge containing 11,000 square feet of floor space for the storage of packaged fertilizers.

Food storage and distribution is planned by a large grocery chain store system, at a warehouse in Waltham, recently purchased and now being altered.

25 Cents Puts Man 'On Own'

A man may be down, but he's never out—not so long as he has 25 cents. That sum will provide him with a bed and private room at the Palace Lodge of the Salvation Army, at Washington and East Brookline Streets, Boston.

The lure of defense jobs is drawing men by the thousands to the City, according to Maj. Chester Brown, head of the Lodge and Family Welfare Department of the Salvation Army.

These men arrive with very little money, he says, but they want to be independent. They don't want to resort to charity, not unless they are forced to.

More than 96,500 men have checked in and out of the Lodge during the past year, Major Brown reports. Each night they proudly push 25 cents or 35 cents under the window to the clerk, with the confidence that they are "on their own."

The larger sum will provide the occupant with an outside room. Inside rooms are a quarter. There are 288 available.

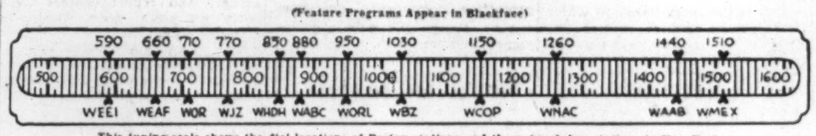
The most popular room in the whole place, Major Brown relates, is the wash room when the men wash out their clothes. Hot water, which is always on tap at the Lodge, is "a big item, too," in the opinion of the men. It means a good shave, a shower, and plenty of water for washing. And that, in turn, means a neat appearance, which sometimes is the difference between success and failure in job hunting.

Although most of the men are only temporary residents and move on when they get a job, a few have lived at the Lodge for many years, the Major disclosed. One elderly gentleman has been there for almost 10 years, preferring the independence of a room of his own to "living on relatives."

The Palace Lodge which must be subsidized by the Salvation Army is one of the departments which will benefit by the $200,000 maintenance appeal which is now being made by the organization to carry on its work. The fund campaign is being carried on this month and volunteer workers are bending every effort to send the fund over the top before the end of October.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 'Of Men and Books'	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Richard Eaton, News	Sports and music
3:15 'Salute to Fall'	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Army Ordnance Program: speakers; orch.	Sports and music
3:45 "Siesta"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"		Sports and music
4:00 Egon Petri, piano	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Egon Petri, piano	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Del Castillo, organ	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"The Johnson Family"	Ellsworth Moody, songs
4:45 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports Matinee	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	"Escorts and Betty"	"Capt. Midnight," drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 Fred Garrigus	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45 The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Political Talk	Political Talk
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	Political Talk	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken in	Geo. Burns, Gracie Allen; vocalist; orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	"Salute" program
7:45 "Second Husband"		Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	"FM Reporter"
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Treasury Hour: Variety	Ray Block's Orchestra,	Ben W. Lee O'Daniel	WMEX Drama Shop
8:15 Heir?": drama	Show; guests; orchestra; Graham McNamee,	vocalists; chorus	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	"Essays in Drama"
8:30 "Arkansas Traveler"; Bob Burns	master of ceremonies	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Dance Orchestra
8:45		Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent": drama	CCC Program
9:00 We, the People"	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	Colonial News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Na-	NBC Symphony Or., Di-	Fibber McGee and	Rep. Anton Johnson	Variety Hour
9:45 tion: talks; drama	miti Mitropoulos, con.	Molly; guests	Morton Gould's Orch.	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	NBC Symphony Or., Di-	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	miti Mitropoulos, con.	soloists; orchestra	Civilian Defense Pgm.	George Harris's Orch.
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	Religious Program	Charlie Barnett
10:45 News; Sports	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	soloist; comedian	Religious Program	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:00 Weather; Master	News; music	News Service	Parade of the News	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:15 Works of Music	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	Parade of the News	"Border Patrol"
11:30 Music; American	Want"; recordings	Ruby Newman's Orch.	BBC News; Rudy	"Day's End"; news
11:45 Music	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Bundy's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Eight Bells: music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast: music	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch: talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00 Bill Elliott, songs	News; talk; music	Dramatized News	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45 "The Virginians"	Shopping talk	Musical Roundup	Musical Early Edition	Up" orchestra
10:00 Betty Crocker	Popular music	"Jess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Fashion talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother": sk.	Musical Program	"Helpmate"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Two Men and a Girl	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You": music
11:00 Popular music	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News commentator	String Orchestra
11:15 "Man I Married"	Music; News; Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter Quest"
11:30 'Bright Horizons' sk	Stories; Music; News	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Lud Gluskin's Orch.
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; J. Dalton, songs	"David Harum": sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Big Sister": sk.	"Judy and Jane," sketch	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: news comment;	Radio Playhouse, drama	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	guest speakers; orch.	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Serial drama	M. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious Program
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Religious Program
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Ann Demirjian, songs
2:15 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	The Mystery Man: sketch	Sports Comments	Howard Barlow's Orch
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady": sketch	"Your Army"	John Kiley, organ
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	Sports Comments	News Service
3:00 News for Women	'Orphans of Divorce" sk.	"Against the Storm"	Richard Eaton, News	Sports and music
3:15 "Funny Melodies"	Honeymoon Hill: sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"WCAE Airliners," Earl	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife: sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Truxell, vocalists	Sports and music
3:45 "Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Network Program	Sports and music
4:00 Concert Orchestra	Neil Giles	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Studio Talk	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Around the Hub	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports Matinee	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Dinning Sisters, songs	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Union Labor Talk
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results; Music
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"About Today"; drama
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek"	Midweek Function	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 sketch	Midweek Function	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Dept. of Agriculture
8:00 "Big Town"; sketch	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15 "Big Town"; sketch	Kelly, m. c.,	Man"; dramatic sketch	"Go Get It," Treasure	Attuck's Chorus
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Parts; Louise Massey	Hunt	"Study" Smith's Orch.
8:45 Hersholt; E. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	Baritone and organ	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor, Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen, K. Baker,	"Meet the Band"	Shore, E. Fairchild's Or.	News Service	Album: recordings
9:30 Portland Hoffa,	Penthouse Party	"Mr. District Attorney":	Political Talk	Classical Album
9:45 guest; orchestra	Penthouse Party	dramatic sketch	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's Symphony	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	George Harris's Orch.
10:15 Public Affairs	Allen Roth's Symphony	Musical Knowledge	'Danger Is My Business'	Local Sports
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs	Ahead of the Headlines	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody";	Local Sports
10:45 News; Sports	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	soloist; concert orch.	Local Sports
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	"From London"; Music	Local Sports
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; music	Local News; Weather	"Knights of the Open	Local Sports
11:30 Music"; Vaughn	"Music You Want";	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Road," YMCA Drama;	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Munroe's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Fall River Fire Burned 15,580 Tons Of Government-Owned Crude Rubber

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced yesterday that 15,850 tons of Government-owned crude rubber were lost in the fire at a Firestone Rubber Company plant in Fall River, Mass.

An additional 2,000 tons of Government rubber stored at the plant was not damaged. The rubber was fully insured.

Mr. Jones said the rubber at Fall River was part of a Government stock of 155,214 tons in storage throughout the country. An additional 135,323 tons were en route from the Far East and 145,664 tons more were waiting to be shipped to the Rubber Reserve Company, the Government corporation, which owns the rubber.

1,200 Back at Work

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 14 (AP)—Alongside smouldering ruins of a $13,000,000 fire, cause of which remained undetermined, production of such defense items as gas masks, barrage balloons and cartridge clips resumed today at the Firestone Rubber & Latex Corporation plant.

Approximately 2,000 of the plant's 3,200 workers were thrown into idleness, however, by ravages of the flames, which destroyed five of the 12 buildings on the Firestone property, damaged three and burned thousands of tons of Government-owned rubber.

Various Fall River manufacturers announced they would try to absorb the idle workers, and Welfare Agent John Kline said everyone needing relief would get it.

Deputy State Fire Marshal John Sullivan, one of those at the scene since soon after the fire started, said investigation so far revealed no trace of sabotage.

While the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Army, fire officials, and police investigated the fire's origin, a company announcement reported:

"The fire, of undetermined origin, was discovered by smoke coming from a cushion dryer which was heated by steam coils utilizing low pressure steam. The temperature of the dryer room was observed a short time before the fire and was operating as usual."

"At the time of the fire," the statement added, "we had employed approximately 3,200 people and approximately 2,000 of these will be affected by the departments destroyed by fire."

In tentatively estimating the loss, a company official said the $13,000,000 figure was conservative. An inventory will be necessary before the exact damage will be known.

Scotch Tweed Cape

$50 and up

A Tweed Classic that looks well on most women. Have it made to order in your own

CHOICE OF 500 MATERIALS

Tweed Hats and Handbags TO MATCH OR CONTRAST

COATS, CAPE-COATS, SUITS AND SKIRTS

In Variety of Models Tailored to Individual Measures

Rombes & Paterson
581 Boylston Street . . . In Copley Square, Boston

Thousands of New England Civilians on Alert Against Simulated All-Out Attack

State Begins Official Audit Of Safety Board

An official audit of the accounts of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, the organization mobilizing civilian defense activities, was started today by Thomas J. Buckley, State Auditor.

The Auditor's action came at the request of Senator Chester A. Dolan, Jr., of Boston, Democratic floor leader, who wrote to the Auditor that he wished to determine whether the Public Safety Committee needed the $100,000 additional appropriation for 1942 requested by J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Committee.

Senator Dolan said that insufficient facts had been available to determine whether the additional appropriation was necessary.

Immediately at the opening of business today Auditor Buckley sent a crew of four men to the offices of the Public Safety Committee to start the audit. The men included Herbert Eveleth, First Deputy Auditor; Charles Wheeler, Chief Accountant; John F. Welch, Secretary to the Auditor; and Frank Horrigan, an Auditor in the Department.

The work is expected to take a week of more. Mr. Buckley said that it would be "no different from any other audit undertaken by my department." He added that if the work was not done now, it would have to be done later in the year.

Extension Course On How to Sell

How to sell is the keynote of a new University Extension course to be given at Harvard University every Tuesday evening at 7:45 o'clock, beginning tonight and ending Dec. 16, with Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board, as course leader.

The course on "The Art of Salesmanship" will consider fundamental factors in successful salesmanship, as applied to goods or services, and will be addressed by outstanding business leaders. Topics for the 10 sessions are:

"The Art of Interviewing," Oct. 14; "The Art of Handling People," Oct. 21; "Showmanship in Selling," Oct. 28; "The Art of Salesmanship," Nov. 4; "Salesmanship Through Advertising," Nov. 12; "Salesmanship Through Direct Mail," Nov. 18; "The Art of Selling Insurance," Nov. 25; "The Art of Selling Electrical Appliances," Dec. 2; "Constructive Selling," Dec. 9, and "Adventures in Selling," Dec. 16.

Rural Population Gain Beats Urban

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The rural population of New Hampshire gained faster than the urban population in the period between 1930 and 1940, the Census Bureau reported recently.

Although both areas showed increases in the number of residents, the proportion of the rural population climbed to 42.4 per cent, compared with 41.3 per cent in 1930, and the urban population dropped from 58.7 per cent to 57.6 per cent in the same time.

The census takers found that the median age of Granite Staters—the age which divides the population into two equal groups, one-half older and one-half younger—was 31.6 years, compared with 30.4 in 1930.

More than half the persons 25 years old or more had completed eight years of schooling. The proportion of foreign-born persons in the State decreased from 17.8 per cent in 1930 to 13.9 in 1940.

Art of Indians To Be Exhibited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 14—Art of the North American Indian will be the theme of this autumn's major exhibition at the Worcester Art Museum. Including prehistoric, historic and contemporary phases, the exhibition which will open with a special view for members, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 22, will continue through Nov. 23.

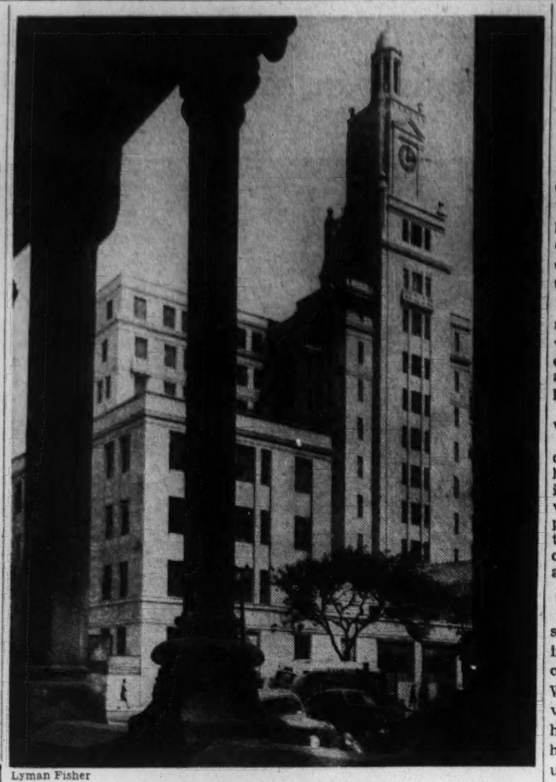
It is based on the successful exhibition arranged by René d'Harnoncourt of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board of the United States Department of the Interior, at the San Francisco Fair in 1939, and held in revised form last winter at the Museum of Modern Art, New York.

Theatrical equipment will be used to achieve dramatic lighting effects and atmospheric backgrounds appropriate to climate the region. Free guidance for school and club groups may be arranged by communicating with the Museum's Secretary for School Service. Plans should be made at least a week in advance.

Boston Army Units to Get Election Day Furloughs

Election Day furloughs will be granted Nov. 4 to Boston men in Army units in the First Corps Area (New England), according to an announcement by Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, commanding the First Corps Area.

Such furloughs were requested by Representative Edmond J. Donlan of Boston, now a candidate for the Boston School Committee, in a letter to United States Senator David I. Walsh, who in turn made the request to the War Department.



Lyman Fisher

Addition to Boston's Skyline

As seen from a side portico of Trinity Church, the Colonial-style architecture of the newly completed New England Mutual Life Insurance Company Building offers a striking contrast to the French Romanesque architecture of the church.

If interior construction progresses on schedule, Mutual authorities expect to make this their new home by Armistice Day.

Degrees in Three Years for 86 By Harvard Acceleration Plan

Eighty-six Harvard undergraduates have jumped at the newly-proffered opportunity to finish their college career in three years of the usual four, University officials announced today.

The "acceleration program," offered for the first time this September, reduces by one course the requirements for a degree and opens the way for honor students to finish college before the United States Army takes them away from the Yard.

Only honor students are permitted to do the high pressure studying required. Were this not so, far more than 86 men would have made application for the privilege, officials believe.

The program involves one summer school course in addition to those of the 14 regular term-time which are spread over three years in a 4-5-5 ratio.

Four-year Harvard degrees ordinarily require 16 courses, or 17, if the student is not excused from first-year English composition.

Not all the 86 men who have applied for three-year, "draft degrees," will be accepted into the program. As many as half the 48 juniors may be refused, and perhaps eight or ten of the 38 sophomores, officials declare.

New Scholarships

Eighteen National Scholarships, totalling $13,400, have been awarded for the present academic year to first-year students at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, the University announced today.

This is the second year in which National Scholarships, first established in the College, have been offered to Business School students.

Business Forum Indorsed

Indorsement of the "New England Town Meeting for Small Business" to be held by the Boston Junior Association of Commerce Thursday evening has been received from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, the Association announced today.

The meeting, which will be held at the Hayden Auditorium of Boston University, 685 Commonwealth Avenue, is designed to help small business men with their problems of priorities, defense subcontracts, etc. Officials of the Office of Production Management and others will be on hand to reply to questions.

"The Boston Junior Association of Commerce is performing a very useful service in holding a forum on the problems of the smaller business men of New England," said Govenor Saltonstall in his letter.

"Proper information is the key to the solution of many of our present problems. Your meeting will bring together the men who are perplexed with questions and the men who know the answers."

Walter Finke of Minnesota, who is President of the National Junior Chamber of Commerce and was recently named Chairman of the Small Business Committee of the OPM Division of Contract Distribution, is coming to Boston for the event. He will give the keynote address.

Mr. Finke will also serve as one of the panel placed on the stage for the handling of questions. The other members of the panel include Edward V. Hickey, New England Manager of Contract Distribution for the OPM, F. E. Raymond of the New England OPM Priorities Division, Powell Cabot, Assistant Director of the State Division of Unemployment Compensation in charge of the State Employment Service, and Richard C. Cooke of Natick, Mass., President of the Smaller Business Association of New England.

Prof. Cecil E. Fraser of the Harvard School of Business Administration will preside over the quiz session as Moderator.

Inviting small business men to turn in questions, the Junior Association of Commerce announces that it welcomes such queries mailed to its office in the Hotel Statler or handed in, written out, at the opening of the meeting.

Jenks to Run For Re-election

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP) — Representative Arthur B. Jenks (R) of New Hampshire, who was unseated in favor of a Demicrat in June, 1938, will run for re-election in 1942 despite reports of his retirement, he said today.

Mr. Jenks figured in a heated election contest with Alphonse Roy, Manchester Democrat, in the 1936 election. During one recount the election was ruled a tie, the first in a congressional race in 110 years.

In 1938, after Mr. Jenks had served in the House under a protest from January, 1937, the House voted to unseat him. But he won re-election in the fall of 1938 and has held the First District seat ever since.

Child Life Magazine Sold to Boston Publisher

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP)—Sale of Child Life magazine to Clayton H. Ernst, Boston publisher, was announced today by Rand McNally & Co. Wilma K. McFarland, Editor-in-Chief since 1938, will continue in that capacity and the company said it would do the printing as heretofore. The announcement said that Mr. Ernst was organizing a new corporation, Child Life, Inc., to take over the magazine with the December issue.

Dry Feet Hit By the U. S. Defense Needs

In spite of present extended drought, the day is approaching when rubbers and galoshes—and perhaps rubber boots, too—will be dragged forth from the dim recesses of hall closets, and serve their useful purposes.

And, should you discover that new ones are needed, you'll find, when you come to buy, that Government rubber quotas and shortages of materials have entered the picture.

Not that you will have to go without.

But, when it comes to styles and colors — well, catalogue listings have been cut almost in half. This is particularly true in those items where metals play an important part. Ladder buckles and some types of zippers have been discontinued on overshoes, and styles and colors have been standardized.

No Actual Shortage

This is not due to an actual shortage of crude rubber, according to Alden C. Brett, Treasurer of the Hood Rubber Company, of Waltham, manufacturers of a large variety of rubber footwear. "We have plenty of rubber in stock," he said, "but, we are allowed to use only certain quotas. The reduction has been gradual, and quotas are based upon figures for the fiscal year ending March 1, 1941."

"In June, we were obliged to make a reduction of 98 per cent in manufactured items, and this percentage is being gradually reduced so that by the end of December, this year, we will be manufacturing about 80 per cent of the average for one month during the year between April, 1940, and March of this year."

Mr. Brett added that as yet there had been no serious curtailment in production; that the factory was working full time, but that many lines of civilian rubber products either were being cut out entirely, or else being greatly simplified and standardized so that footwear items, generally, had been cut to about half the normal varieties.

Synthetic Rubber

Synthetic rubber is being used to a large extent today, but, here again, the Government has stepped in and specified that synthetics shall be used exclusively for defense lines. In this particular, the Hood Company is engaged at present in making numerous items of protective footwear — overshoes, rubber boots, and specially designed aviation boots. The latter is a new item, he said, built to resist cold temperatures at high altitudes. They are sheep-lined, and are being made both for the Army and Navy.

The Company also turns out a large variety of storage battery jars for use in submarines, tanks, and other motorized equipment, as well as for use in field telephone outfits. Many special rubber parts for airplanes also are being manufactured at the plant.

All in all, Government priorities have slowed down the production of civilian rubber products to a large extent, and some factories are now running about two months behind schedule, rubber officials stated. Fancy colors in rubber have been eliminated for the duration, and most plants are not attempting to handle new or special items for civilian consumption. Even regular lines are being cut down and standardized.

Normal consumption of crude rubber in the United States is about 70,000 tons annually. This has been cut down during the past few months to about 45,000, meaning a reduction of about 25,000 tons throughout the country. On top of that, rubber men declared, defense products are now taking somewhere near 25,000 tons, which leaves only about 20,000 tons for civilian use.

Senior Class Officers at Wellesley College

At rear—left to right: Frances Warner, Titusville, Pa., Factota; Clarinda Turner, Malden, Recording Secretary; Murrayl Groh, Gloucester County, Virginia, Treasurer; Jean Haslam, Westfield, N. J., Executive Committee. In front—Frances Duclos, Great Neck, L. I., Executive Committee; Dorothy Dann, Maplewood, N. J., Factota; Alathena Smith, Milwaukee, Wis., Executive Committee.

Bay State Protective Centers On Qui Vive for 'Bombardment'

New England's civilian defense forces moved into action today as the striking power of the First Air Force under command of Maj. Gen. Herbert A. Dargue began an all-out effort to cripple the vital industrial northeast sector.

In Massachusetts 29 district warning centers and 189 report centers were at alert as a demonstration of what the State might experience under enemy bombbardment began. These centers were operating under the direction of J. Wells Farley, head of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

15,000 Volunteers Stand By

While Army bombers attempted to penetrate the coast line defenses, and speedy interceptor planes rushed to drive them off, more than 15,000 volunteer workers of the Public Safety Committee were standing by ready to engage in "emergency rescue work and other wartime activities."

From the operations room at the Committee's headquarters, 18 Tremont Street, the district warning centers and report centers were activated from noon until six o'clock tonight.

Many localities were given particular problems to solve. Bombs, theoretically, fell on great defense plants. Thousands of civilians will be "evacuated" from danger sections, and "fifth columnists" will be hunted down after attempts to blow up dams, power houses, and key defense positions.

Thwarting the "Fifth-Column"

The anti-fifth column phase of the maneuvers will be a joint exercise conducted by officers of the First Corps Area under Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, Commanding General of the First Coast Artillery District, Adjt.-Gen. Edgar C. Ericson, Virgil Peterson, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Boston, and Col. James N. Petty.

Army umpires will be on duty at headquarters of all forces engaged in the maneuvers to decide whether Boston is reduced to a shambles or the enemy successfully beaten off.

Umpires representing the "enemy" include: Col. Harold R. Duffie, Lieut. Col. Howard W. Robbins, and Maj. Richard A. Bean.

Keypoint of the defense of New England will be the Army's secret information center manned by Army officers, enlisted men and more than 300 volunteer civilian workers. From this point all interception of enemy planes will be ordered as the huge map and radio locator in the control room informs Army officials of invader flights.

Quincyites Salt Away Cash Taking Edible Moss From Bay

A small group of Quincy citizens is daily extracting wealth in the form of so-called Irish moss from the waters of Quincy Bay.

Worth from 7 to 17 cents a pound, depending on its quality and whether it is sold green or "cured," the moss is bringing a tidy sum to George Brooks of Willard Street.

Several months ago Mr. Brooks watched the waves toss up the moss on Scituate Beach. "Why, Quincy Bay is covered with it," he exclaimed. Thereupon he proceeded to gather it and now has 12 men working daily at the new industry.

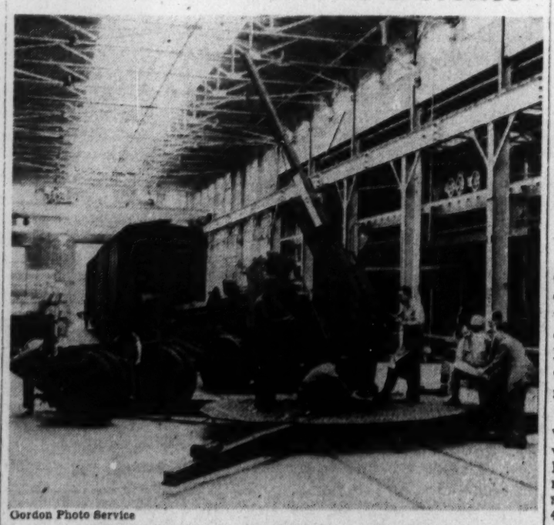
It is the first time that Quincyites can recall the moss being collected on their shores and adjacent waters. According to Webster's dictionary, Irish moss is defined as a dark purple, branching cartilaginous seaweed found on the coasts of northern Europe and North America.

The men seeking the moss have been going out in rowboats and pulling it by hand or raking it from the ocean bed at low tide. Mr. Brooks uses a motorboat to tow the rowboats to the moss fields in Quincy Bay, which is practically virgin territory. Ten years ago, eel grass was gradually becoming extinct along this part of the coast, and for some unexplained reason, Quincy Bay has become a source of the moss.

The moss is trucked to Scituate, center of the Irish moss industry in New England, where it is sold wholesale. Mr. Brooks is undertaking to "cure" the moss by spreading it in the sun to dry. Quincy lacks expanses of beach, so Mr. Brooks is using Quincy meadows.

In Scituate a large fleet of moss dories start out each day from spring to fall, ranging the coast from Minot's to Brant Rock and southward, returning with moss overflowing the gunwales.

Guns for American Defense



Gordon Photo Service

Holyoke Plant Makes Gun Carriages

Workmen at the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation at Holyoke, Mass., are here shown assembling one of the new 90 mm anti-aircraft guns being built for the United States Army while a group of officials check blue prints. Barrels are sent from the Watervliet Arsenal, near Albany, N. Y., to the Holyoke plant, which makes the carriages and assembles the guns under a $6,000,000 contract. The first completed guns will be delivered to the Ordnance Department Oct. 24.

War Department Orders

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP) — The War Department has awarded the following contracts:

Steed Barber Corp., Boston, construction, $25,998; Modern Die and Machine Co., Boston, milling fixtures, $1,115; T. F. McGann and Sons Co., Boston, bronze castings, $1,350; Graybar Electric Co., Inc., Boston, (for manufacture at Simplex Wire and Cable Co., Cambridge), installation of tie line for centrifugal casting dept., $1,585.

All America Garment Co., Boston, wool coats, $164,750; London Clothing Corp., North Abington, wool coats, $162,000; Berkshire Woolen Co., Pittsfield, overcoating cloth, $39,750.

Jones and Lamson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt., wheel turning devices, $1,380.

Kingsbury Machine Tool Corp., Keene, N. H., clutches, $1,107.

Newman-Crosby Steel Corp., New York, (for manufacture at Pawtucket, R. I.), steel, $27,820.

Defense Raises Quincy Residents

Quincy's population has increased to 81,000 since the Massachusetts State census last year which reported the total number of residents at 75,810, E. J. MacEwan, Executive Secretary of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce, reported today.

Pointing to the fact that there were 1,104 vacant houses in Quincy when the State census was taken, Mr. MacEwan said that about 700 new homes have been constructed since, and there are now only about 400 vacant houses and apartments.

"We estimate that there are 3.7 persons in each family. Taking the 1,400 homes or apartments filled since the latter part of 1939, and multiplying them by the number of persons in a family, we have added about 5,100 new residents to the City." Much of the increase has been due to the influx of defense workers, it was said.

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7 Other Cafeterias Located in Boston
1553 Washington Street
1136 Washington Street
704 Washington Street
632 Washington Street
7 School Street
10 Scollay Square

Five Rescued From Ledge On Mt. Jefferson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JEFFERSON, N. H., Oct. 14—Three men fought their way out of a snow storm on 5,725-foot Mt. Jefferson in the White Mountains Sunday, and as a result, experienced mountaineers yesterday rescued three other men and two women of the party from a ledge where they had been trapped high up on the mountain.

A ninth member of the mountain-climbing party perished. He was L. Carl Haberland, of Durnell Avenue, Roslindale, Boston, a salesman, who had had two years of mountain-climbing experience.

The three who descended the mountain to summon aid were: Henry Coolidge, Concord, Mass.; Richard Steer, Melrose Highlands, Mass., and Herman Miller of Boston. A rescue party organized by Adams Carter at the summer home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert L. Carter, Newtonville, Mass., at Jefferson Highlands, N. H., brought down from the mountain Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hellmer, Stoneham, Mass.; Richard D. Parant, Melrose, Mass.; Wilbur Smith, Medford, Mass., and Miss Vivian Sherman, Cambridge, Mass.

Seven-Cent Rise In Blended Price To Milk Producers

A seven-cent advance in the blended price of milk to producers in the Boston market's 191-200-mile zone to a total of $2.54 per hundredweight at country plants was announced today by Federal Market Administrator Samuel W. Tator.

While the new price is seven cents higher than the August figure, it is 55 cents per hundredweight above the price for September, 1940. The announcement said that further increases in the Class 2 price and in the volume of fluid milk sales, together with a seasonal decline in production, accounted for the price increase.

Normally, sales of milk in the Boston area decline from August to September, but this year an apparent increase of about 1 per cent was reported. Daily average receipts of milk from producers were above 5 per cent below August, an approximately normal seasonal decrease, although production continues to be above a year ago, with sales on a substantially higher level.

Polls Opened At Primaries In Four Cities

Voters of four Massachusetts communities—Waltham, Chelsea, Lynn and Pittsfield—went to the primary polls today to nominate candidates for coming local elections.

In Waltham Mayor Arthur A. Hansen sought nomination for a third term with Louis B. Connors and Councilman William H. Rhodes opposing him. Two of the three are to be nominated.

In Chelsea and Lynn there were no contests for mayoral nominations, but in Chelsea, the two candidates, Bernard L. Sullivan and Joseph A. Melley, sought the prestige that goes with receiving the highest vote in a primary.

In Pittsfield two candidates oppose Mayor James Fallon. Voters will choose two of the three for the general election ballot.

Aldermen and school committeemen were also scheduled to be nominated today.

Dorchester Girls' Alumnae Dinner

The annual dinner of the Dorchester High School for Girls' Alumnae Association will be held at the Hotel Vendome, Nov. 12, with the classes of 1926, 1931, and 1936 celebrating their fifteen, ten, and five-year anniversaries, respectively.

Assisting the Chairman, Mrs. Bernard McMullen, will be Miss Margaret White in charge of the entertainment, Miss Mary Gove, in charge of tickets, and Miss Esther Rubin, publicity.

Officers of the alumnae are: Miss Alice M. Twigg, Honorary President; Gladys Kirkaldy Barrett, '32, President; Miss Betty Moore, '37, Vice-President; Miss Ethel Jafarian, '33, Secretary; Miss Gertrude Ericson, '34, Treasurer. Miss Adeline Farmer is Faculty Adviser.

Tobin Flies to N. Y. For Port Appeal

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin flew to New York this afternoon to confer with Sir Ashley Sparks, British lend-lease official, in an effort to get more lend-lease shipping for the Port of Boston. The Mayor was in Washington last week to confer with Federal officials on the same subject.

He is expected to return to Boston late tonight.

"How Can I KNOW If I'm Making a Wise Fur Investment?"

This point troubles many women shopping for fur coats. It takes years of specialized study to be an expert. So the only safe rule is to depend on a firm known to give customers an honest deal!

Buy Furs from a Reliable Source

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The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series 53

(Fourteenth in a series of 36 pages)

Who Owns America?

A professor of economics had gathered with a small class of mature students for a seminar. The study led to comments on the world situation and as the hour drew to a close the professor expressed the conviction that it was America's supreme duty to oppose the Nazis in their efforts to obtain world domination. That led to the following conversation:

Student: I do not agree. That would mean war and a supreme sacrifice. I have not been able to convince myself that America deserves my supreme sacrifice in such a struggle.

Professor: If America doesn't, then what would?

Student: I am not saying that America never would deserve my unreserved devotion, but I should like to make my contribution by helping create a better America, not by defending this one.

I have learned in my studies that the Federal Trade Commission estimated in 1922 that one per cent of the American people own 59 per cent of our wealth. Also, in 1935-36 a third of all American families received an income less than $780 yearly.

Professor: In view of that, do you think America not worth saving, and that the Nazis might as well dominate it?

Student: No, but I think we should put first things first. If we love America, let's devote our energy to transforming it. Barely one American in five is independent, that is, self-employed.

We Americans are becoming a nation of menials, that is, we are dependent on bosses. More than 56 per cent of us who work are wage-earners or low-salaried clerks.

Professor: But is it right to intimate that wage-earners receive so little? Do not most authorities agree that during "the last century, the American standard of living has increased at least fourfold"?

Student: I do not dispute that and I rejoice in it, but it is also true that during the last 20 years, as our power to produce has moved to an unprecedented peak, the yearly wages of workers have gone down. Workers received less in 1938 than in 1923. One-fifth of all Americans have recently been on relief.

It seems plain that my duty to America is not to go to war but to help make it a place in which we can all own things and be happier.

Professor: Such convictions I honor. But the situation is not so simple as it appears.

It is not so easy to say who "owns things" in America. Title holding is not so vital as it may appear. But even in that field the people are advancing, not going back. They own more stocks and bonds, have taken out more insurance, have more money in savings banks than ever before.

They have about nine times more consumer goods than a century ago. If we test by physical measurement, the situation of the American masses during the last two decades has been better than ever before in history. Such highly-prized physical assets, as baths, electric lights, automobiles, telephones, radios, central heating, are very widely distributed in the United States. Never before in any society was there a degree of equality in this respect that could approach what has become a commonplace here.

Student: The people do enjoy consumer goods, but not the sovereign ownership of productive capital, which makes one independent.

Professor: Ownership may not mean independence. In times of low prices or drought a farm owner may be the least independent of all people.

Also, how can there be individual ownership by workers when 50,000 men work in a single plant?

Student: There we need collective ownership?

Professor: Collective ownership has already gone far in the United States. We, the people, own the Navy, the whole equipment of the Army; all forts and naval bases. We own roads, schools, parks, streets, forests, rivers, churches, recreation facilities, dams, lakes, some public utilities and many other vital things.

The total worth of the things of which we, the people, are the sovereign owners constitutes about a fourth of the worth of all America's physical assets. That is a very large share, approximately $3,000 per family.

Besides, it is by no means certain that one per cent of the people own 59 per cent of America's wealth as you suggest. That opinion is based on an estimate. Most economists make different estimates. Robert R. Doane, a very well informed investigator, asserts that the richest one per cent owns only 20 per cent of our wealth.

Student: Even that is out of all proportion.

Professor: Perhaps, but even that ownership is limited. Practically all ownership of vital things in America is conditioned. Very little ownership is "sovereign." Non-owners exercise much, and rapidly increasing, control over the owners.

For instance, trade unions partially share control of many factories with the formal owners. Decisions regarding major production problems in many enterprises are made by representatives of the employers and employees. Machines in most plants are subject to rigid control by non-owners.

The difference between private and collective ownership, in some cases, is very small. In the city of New York a part of the transportation system is owned collectively, part privately. The conditions of the workers are much the same in both cases.

Student: That is undoubtedly true. But I want to work for still further progress.

Professor: Surely, all sincere and informed Americans desire that. The main question is how can further progress be made? America has come far nearer producing the necessary conditions for a good society than any other large state.

Whoever is working for an ideal America must first of all defend this America. That would be putting first things first.

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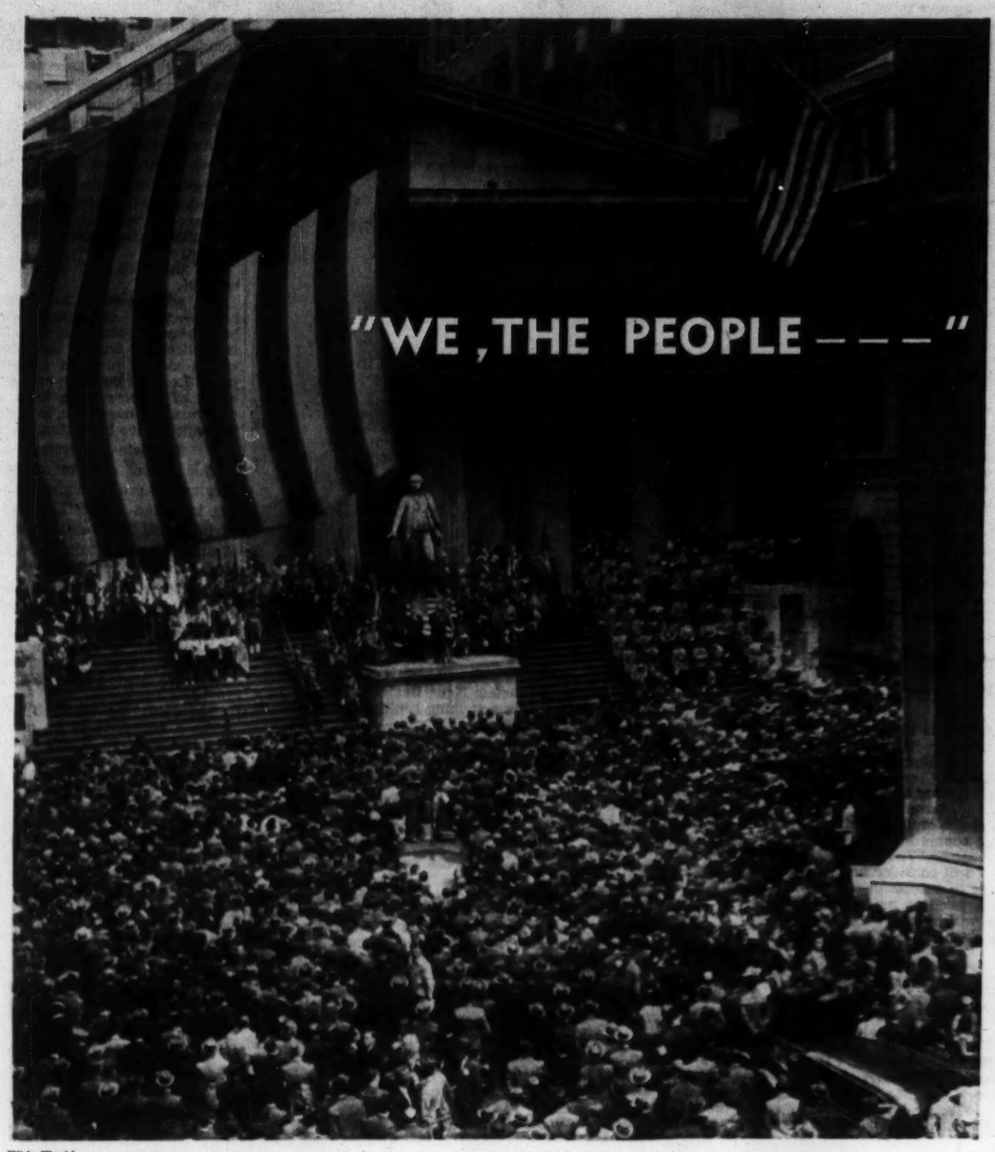
54 *The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series*

Spectacle of Patriotism in America's Financial Center



Wide World

Devotion to country and flag has roots in democratic way of living. "Never before in any Society," it is said, "was there a degree of equality . . . that could approach what has become a commonplace here."

Cut on this line Cut on this line Cut on this line

The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series 55

Some Things Most Americans Enjoy

By a Staff Artist

In 1939, there were 20,831,000 telephones in use in America. That was 49 per cent of the world's total, and about two telephones for every three families.

In 1940, there were 52,000,000 radio sets in use, besides the 7,500,000 auto radio sets. That is almost one set for every two persons.

The monthly consumption of motor fuel rose from 6,820,000 barrels in 1919 to 49,120,000 in 1940. That is about four barrels a person annually. This consumption was distributed among practically all categories of the American people. As consumption went up, prices went down from 30.3 cents a gallon to 12.6 cents.

More than 27,000,000 copies of the 15 best American magazines are distributed regularly. Some families, of course, take more than one, so it is not possible to compute exactly what proportion of the American families receive one of these best periodicals. It is plain, however, that the proportion is very large.

At no time in publishing history have magazines been prepared in such attractive forms nor sold at a more moderate price.

Ayer's Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals writes: "Americans are the most widely read people on earth."

Shoes, Movies and Games

The production of shoes mounted from 24,000,000 pairs a month in 1921 to 35,000,000 in 1939. That makes 420,000,000 pairs in a year. That means more than three pairs for every man, woman, and child. It is true some Americans get more than their share, but shoes are the kind of article that cannot be turned out in quantity unless bought by the masses.

Four billion bus rides were taken in 1940, which is 30 for every one of us.

Only one out of every 66 was able to ride in an airplane.

In 1939 the average weekly attendance at movie theaters in the United States was 85,000,000. The average ticket cost 23 cents. That number is equal to 80 per cent of all Americans over five years of age.

Ten million Americans paid to see baseball games played by the two major leagues in 1940. It is probable that an even greater number paid to see games played by the other leagues, and still more, probably, went to amateur games.

In 1938 there was produced a box of citrus fruit for every man, woman, and child in the country. The consumption of such things is rather evenly distributed. The upper one per cent couldn't eat 60 per cent of that!

* * *

If primitive man's physical possessions were represented by an 8-inch square, a four-foot square would be required for feudal man's; an eight-foot square for the man of George Washington's day; and a 16-foot square for modern man.

* * *

The physical assets of the United States that have most increased in value since 1920 indicate an improvement in the general standard of living. Some of the main items are, motor trucks on the farm, tractors, electricity on the farms, water pipes on farms, passenger cars, new houses, telephones, electric transmission lines, telegraph and telephone lines, colleges, high schools, public libraries.

* * *

Information gathered by the WPA shows that the "typical American house is a two-story, modern structure with five or six rooms in fairly good condition. It is usually inhabited by a single family, each member of which has at least one room."

Almost half of America's homes are owned by the occupants; 44 per cent of these are mortgage free.

Of urban houses 95 per cent have running water facilities, 85 per cent indoor flush toilets, 80 per cent bathing equipment, 58 per cent have central heating, 96 per cent gas or electric lighting.

During the last year, 195,000 new houses were erected by the help of U. F. H. A. That means 3,750 homes a week. Now 5,600 are being constructed weekly.

* * *

In the past 38 years 27 public trusts have been established in the United States. Their total capital is $750,000,000. They have expended about $1,000,000,000 for the good of the people.

Things Americans Share

A total of 1,298 universities, colleges and professional schools, 288 teachers' colleges. The whole public school system.

One hundred fifty eight national forests.

A Federal Park System covering an area almost as large as the State of Indiana. (Seventeen million Americans visited the national parks and monuments last year.)

By a Staff Artist

By a Staff Artist

A navy worth $3,500,000,000.

Roads and streets worth $22,000,000,000.

Dams worth more than $500,000,000. Altogether 164 important dams have recently been completed or are under construction.

Some Facts Regarding Consumption

During the period from 1909 to 1914, the average American consumed $304 worth of goods; in 1929, $669 worth; in 1937, $549 worth.

From 1850 to 1930, the value of the tools available for each worker increased from $429 to $2,519 and the value of comfort goods for each person rose from $349 to $3,010.

Up to the war of 1914-1918, 30 per cent of consumer expenditures went for food. Now only 25 per cent, although the amount of nourishment bought remains the same.

Home maintenance is now the chief item in the American's budget.

Furniture takes 6.3 per cent of the total family outlay, as compared to 5 per cent before 1914.

Far more is spent for service now than formerly. More and more Americans are hiring the drudgery done for them.

Expenditures for clothes have dropped from third to fourth place and now come after transportation.

In 1909, $1,100,000,000 were spent on transportation. That represented 4 per cent of the total consumption outlay. Now $7,800,000,000, or 11 per cent, are spent on transportation.

The real standard of living, as measured by material goods, rose 15 per cent from 1907 to 1937. In 1910, 65 per cent of all money spent by consumers in the United States went for necessities; now not more than 45 per cent.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 19,776,000 American families were above subsistence level in 1910; by 1937, the number had risen to 26,716,000.

A publication of Brookings Institution states that "the consuming public in 1936-37 received the equivalent of a 50 per cent increase of products for the same dollar outlay as in 1922-23."

Fold on this line Fold on this line

56 *The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series*

America's New Order

By R. H. Markham
Author of "The Wave of the Past"

Adolf Hitler repeatedly asserts that he is creating "a new order." The Government of Japan has created a "new structure." Mussolini has proclaimed a new era.

These grandiloquent announcements, along with rapidly moving events, have led some persons—even in America—to believe that an irresistible wave is bearing us to a future that will be very different from the present. By such people America is considered decadent and outgrown.

However, America itself has long been conceived as a new order. It has been called a "promised land." Almost 40,000,000 people came here from abroad to start life anew.

Is that picture of America, so long retained on both sides of the Atlantic, wrong? No, it is not wrong. America comes nearer to being a new order than any society man has established on a large scale, in modern history. In many respects, America is what men of the past saw in their visions.

Men have had two outstanding desires: bread and freedom. Better stated, they have struggled for material advancement, equality of opportunity and full scope for spiritual attainments. Those things, masses of men and women have come nearer finding in America than anywhere else at any time.

In the United States, 56,000,000 church members, belonging to 256 sects or churches, worship as they choose with no police or statutory restrictions of any kind, except those relating to decorum. Such complete religious liberty, on so large a scale, and such moral self-respect among so many people, did not exist before America was founded.

Any American at any time can call a meeting practically at any place to hear a discussion of any subject, within the bounds of public morality. A dozen decades ago such freedom in most parts of the world seemed impossible.

No fewer than 40,000,000 copies of 2,000 newspapers, one or more appearing in almost every city of the land, are distributed daily and not one is subjected to government censorship. The most resourceful dreamers of Utopias could imagine no greater freedom than that.

America has 31,566,000 people in schools. Most attend free public schools. In some states more than 85 per cent of all youth attend school until their eighteenth year; in one state, 96 per cent.

To such an attainment, yesterday's makers of new orders hardly dared aspire.

A mark of all the old orders is that information, a knowledge of world affairs, and the inspiration of culture were available to a very small part of each social group. America has almost twice as many radio sets as it has families. The news of the world, the music and high thoughts of the world can be brought to the very hearth of most Americans.

Ages long, men dreamed that swords might be beaten into plowshares and the nations live together in peace. Since 1784, with the exception of one period of civil strife, all the United States have maintained harmonious relations with one another. Approximately 132,000,000 people of twoscore nationality origins, living in 48 separate states, with completely autonomous governments, co-operate without armed coercion. Such a thing on such a scale has never been attained before. To Old World peoples, ever burdened by millennial strife, this aspect of America's new order seems nothing less than a miracle.

America has also given material aids with a lavishness that surpasses the fantasies of ancient men. And America gives these rich material treasures to a far larger proportion of her children than has ever been the case in any social group of such size.

Yesterday most working men were their own burden bearers. On their own backs or by the strength of their own shoulders, they carried timber up steep slopes to make mountain fortresses or raised stones to pyramid peaks. Today in America's new order, every worker has at his command force, equal to ten horses. That is the average.

Yesterday man had a lever, a pulley, an inclined plane, a sickle, a bow to twirl his lathe and a few other tools. Today in America's new order each worker has tools worth $2,519. Mighty enough to pick up locomotives, precise enough to split gossamers!

In 1914, an Austrian archduke made a visit to the provincial city of Sarajevo. It was a memorable visit, and the automobile he used is preserved in a Vienna museum. At that time it was a wonderful machine, which only archdukes and a few of his richest companions could afford. Now most of America's families have automobiles that make the archduke's car look like a hayrack.

America, one must regretfully admit, has not fully realized its ideals and still allows injustices to exist. It is only at the beginning of its new order.

But a picture of ordinary American people, on an ordinary day, at work and play, could not be matched anywhere else in history. The youth go in streams to their schools, most of them riding; more than half of the adults speed away, in car or train or bus, to workshops and offices; at eventide they all assemble again, most of them in one-family, two-story houses with comfortable furniture, electric light, running water, after the evening meal they listen to the radio or read a paper or go unrestricted and unafraid to the meeting of their choice and express any opinion they may cherish. One cannot compare this daily scene with the comings and goings of the common people of any other numerous nation in history without realizing that America's order has come nearer realizing the millennial longings of men than any other yet put into practice. The future must be built on it or something like it.

War in Pacific?—U. S. and Moscow Hold Keys

American attitude and outcome of Nazi drive are seen determining Japan's course.

MANILA, Oct. 14 (AP) — The Japanese Army will sacrifice plans for a move into Thailand and abstain from action against Russia in order to obtain closer ties with the United States, Masao Fukuda, new Japanese Vice-Consul, said last night upon arrival from Tokyo.

The Japanese people and the Japanese Foreign Office, Mr. Fukuda added in an interview, are sincerely seeking American friendship. The Japanese public was represented as being jubilant last month when Japanese-American rapprochement was discussed in Japan.

Japanese businessmen, Mr. Fukuda continued, are the leading pro-Americanists and are hoping for a restoration of trade with the United States.

Mr. Fukuda formerly was attached to the commercial section of the Japanese Foreign Office.

By Frederick B. Opper

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Oct. 14—Whether new conflict will break out north or south in the Pacific, and when, is seen here as turning on two main factors, each one centered thousands of miles from Japan. They are:

1. The Battle of Moscow.
2. The effort in Washington to negotiate a Japanese-American accord.

German advances toward Moscow strengthen the hand of Japanese Army officers who strain to unleash their newly massed armies of the north against Vladivostok.

Nazi agents in Japan prod persistently in this direction, not only to weaken Russia, but to increase the possibility of Japanese-American friction over the issue of delivering war supplies to the Soviet.

Should Moscow stand, and summon its great but slumbering strength to carry resistance into the winter, Japan is not expected to launch lightly into a Siberian campaign.

In that event, tension would continue in the South Pacific, where America is believed likely to fight rather than allow Japan to take over the world's supply bases for tin and rubber.

Preparation for Failure

Revival of Japanese press attacks against the United States is interpreted as preparing the public for possbile failure of negotiations in Washington. The press blast comes while Kensuke Wakasugi, Japanese Minister, is presenting Tokyo's latest proposals affecting the position in the Pacific.

Bitter anti-United States press comments had been withheld during the last six weeks. It is felt, however, that a breakdown is not likely until Washington sounds out Mr. Wakasugi thoroughly.

In the next month or six weeks the Indo-China and Thailand rains are due to cease with drying roads giving the southern campaign greater possibility from a solely strategic standpoint.

Far Eastern observers believe, however, that a northern rather than a southern drive is more likely. Reasons advanced are:

1. The apparent Russian defeats giving rise to the expectation of a Siberian surrender or a short campaign.

2. The virtual certainty that bitter and lengthy warfare against America and Britain, the outcome of which would be extremely doubtful for Japan if negotiations break down and Japan drives against the Netherlands East Indies, Thailand, or Malaya.

3. Possibility that a Russian collapse and Japanese seizure of Siberia would turn the democracies toward the Atlantic, ultimately giving Japan its coveted southern expansion peacefully.

4. A southern war would be a Navy problem, while the northern would call the Army into the major role. The Army is more belligerent than the Navy.

5. Army extremists desire fullfledged fascism which might be produced in Japan by Siberian warfare but is not likely through a war directed by the Navy.

[Gen. George C. Marshall, War Department Chief of Staff, told Congress last week that just now "the Philippine garrison stands No. 1 on priorities." The American-Filipino Army of Gen. Douglas MacArthur is to be reinforced as quickly as possible into far more than the token force which has been stationed in the islands.

Completing a tour of southeastern Asia as a special economic representative of President Roosevelt, Henry W. Grady predicted at Manila that China within a few weeks would have an effective Air Force composed entirely of American planes, the Associated Press reports. His was the most authoritative and optimistic report on the progress of efforts to this end started months ago with the recruiting of pilots and mechanics in this country.

Problem of speeding movement of munitions over the Burma Road into China, already have been tackled vigorously by American transportation experts. Now plans are being made to send tanks over the route—an especially promising project because the Japanese are notoriously deficient in mechanized equipment.

Meanwhile, over the Pacific and the South Atlantic, both of these distant theaters are being supplied with long-range bombers, but what such deliveries amount to must await future disclosure.]

Chinese Attacks Important

Meanwhile, the new Chinese offensives are highly important to the democracies since they prevent withdrawal of large Japanese forces to other possible theaters of war and force Japan to use men and materials needed on other fronts.

Japan is slowly being forced into a decision and if unable to reach a far-reaching agreement with the United States must decide on either a general backdown or an attack either to the north or the south. The opinion here is that an agreement is unreachable despite the Navy's desire for it. Conflict is highly probable with the chances of a northern push increasing daily and the first shot expected to be fired shortly after Moscow's fall, if that should occur.

Many Japanese, particularly Army officers, remembering France's collapse following the fall of Paris, and the subsequent Japanese seizure of French Indo-China, look for the same thing to happen in the event that Moscow is captured. The German drive is reportedly gaining successes which increase greatly the possibility of Japanese threats and cajolery toward Siberia, leading ultimately to war.

Such a Japanese attack, it is believed, would be limited at first to an operation for seizure of Vladivostok, which competent Soviet sources believe would be difficult to defend without extensive support in the way of American planes. It is considered impossible for the Japanese to carry out major winter campaigns aimed deeply inland to the Lake Baikal region.

U. S. Aid Objective

The attempt to seize Vladivostok would seek to cut off Russia from American aid, since ports farther north are icebound all winter. In addition, Vladivostok would provide a bridgehead for a spring push if Siberia were still willing to fight.

The loss of Vladivostok would sharply curtail Russian submarine operations, but air bases inland would still be suitable for bombing Japan. However, it must be emphasized that Japan prefers a Russian collapse in Europe, Siberian "independence" and a Siberian Quisling who can be dealt with short of war. Japanese Army men are willing to have war, but prefer a short victorious one which heretofore has not been predictable.

Out of the hostile atmosphere into which mutually irreconcilable Japanese and American policies have placed the two countries a seldom-seen situation has emerged. America, a democratic nation which according to formula should be split into opposing factions, has a singular unity concerning the Far East while Japan, a totalitarian state that theoretically should be as one, is split into bickering camps and blocs.

It is difficult to gauge American feeling at this long distance but American citizens here have seen the statements of isolationist Senators who ordinarily are bitterly opposed to President Roosevelt's foreign policies, in which they back him on his freezing of Japanese credits and the new forthright hard-hitting policy the Administration has taken regarding Japanese expansion.

Aware of U. S. Polls

They have seen, too, the results of recent polls of public opinion indicating that three out of every four Americans would be willing to go to war with Japan in order to prevent an increase of Japanese domination in this part of the world.

Most neutral observers do not believe that similar polls in Japan today would result in majority votes for war with the United States, further expansion toward the south or even a continuation of the present war in China. They base their beliefs on observations of those arriving here from Tokyo and other centers in Japan, close perusal of Japanese newspapers, dispatches which slip through the tight censorship and a reflection of the feeling of Japanese living in this international community.

Recent arrivals from Japan report almost unanimously that a moderate element in Japanese politics realizes it would not take many more steps to bring Japan to war with the United States and they report this group as doing everything in its power to hold back such extremist elements as are pulling the Nation toward the break.

Representative of this group of moderates are such men as Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Vice-Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Ambassador to the United States, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, and Ambassador to Britain Mamoru Shigemitsu, now on leave in Japan.

They are backed, it is said, by the Japanese Navy.

But opposing these moderate elements is an extremist faction that is bitterly opposed to any concessions to the United States and which, reportedly, would very likely repudiate any Japanese-American agreement along such lines. Assassination of those engineering any such arrangement is highly probable, neutral travelers say.

This group has as its backbone the Japanese Army, a fire-eating radical organization with great autonomy, great power and great perseverance. It is backed by such Fascist-nationalists as Mitsuru Toyama, leader of the nationalistic assassination society known as the Black Dragon, and Seigo Nakano, rabid foe of Britain and America. It is abetted by the German "fifth column" in Japan and Nazi-Fascist puppets and hangers-on.

No Unanimity

Within each group, however, there is no unanimity of thought as was recently evidenced by Teiichi Muto, a columnist for the totalitarian-managed Hochi newspaper, Mr. Muto has been one of the most bitter foes of the Anglo-Saxon Powers and he therefore surprised his readers considerably when he came out one day with an article asserting that it would take 100 years for Japan to bring its cherished New Order in East Asia to fruition, adding that there were many undeveloped places in Japan and it was not therefore necessary to expand any further southward.

About the same time Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, Governor-General of Formosa, made his Army colleagues grit their teeth when he declared that a Japanese monopoly in the South Seas would only mean a united front against Japan of every nation, colony and group which might be "invited" to join.

Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, a fire-breathing nationalist, who is a marked exception to the moderation of most naval figures, asserted Japan ought not to be swayed from its course but at the same time criticized the Imperial Rule Assistance Association as an organization of do-nothings and inferentially blamed Premier Konoye. Col. Hayao Mabuchi, Army spokesman, condemned the prevalence of rumors throughout Japan while Genau Sadao Araki, who a few weeks ago was urging an attack against Siberia, has now come out and warned against "internal dissension."

Japanese Bewildered

Foreigners reaching Shanghai report that the Japanese-man-in-the-street is utterly bewildered by the swift changes and curves in Japanese policy.

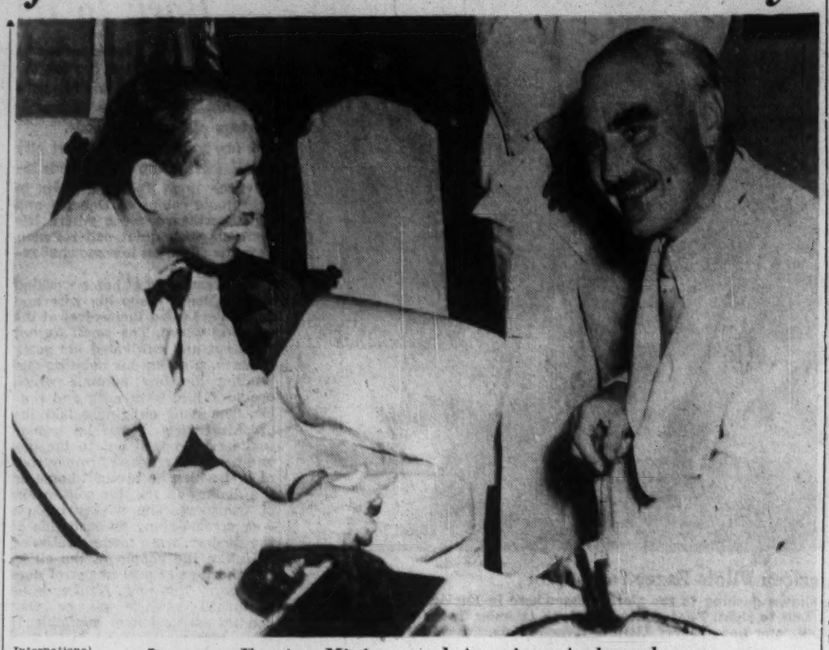
He can't understand why he was first told that the American freezing of Japanese credits would be a death-blow to the United States and would leave Japan untouched and why he was told two weeks later that it was a matter of the utmost concern to Japan and that he would be forced to tighten his belt.

He can't understand why Japanese-German friendship has apparently cooled or why the Nation's leaders blow hot one day and cool the next over an invasion of Siberia as well as a southward move.

It is his yen which will be spent in any new move and his son who may go into battle but his voice does not enter into the decision. Above and beyond him Japan's leaders wrestle and thresh out the matter and he will only be told the decision after it has been reached.

Motors Affect Television

Television broadcasting is adversely affected by normal operation of motor vehicles, according to the Department of Commerce.



International

Japanese Foreign Minister and American Ambassador

United States Ambassador to Japan Joseph Clark Grew (right) and Japan's new Foreign Minister, Teijiro Toyoda, chatted amiably and without any sign of the tension that exists between their two countries when Mr. Toyoda made the customary call upon the dean of the Tokyo diplomatic corps after assuming office.

Nazis Execute 8 Czechs And A Frenchman

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Oct. 14

Nazi occupying forces executed their 77th French victim while in Bohemia-Moravia the famous Czech Sokol organization was dissolved and eight more Czechs shot or hanged.

The latest French victim of German firing squads was executed as German authorities pressed their fight against alleged Communistic and other opposition to their occupying forces.

Three more Communists received sentences ranging up to 20 years at hard labor before a Paris special court. A special court at Rennes in Britanny passed sentences on a railroad worker and an escaped Communist.

The executed Parisian was tried four days ago by a German military court on a charge of possessing a cache of explosives, the occuping authorities announced.

Escape with Dynamite

On Oct. 13 it was announced that four oppositionists had attacked a munitions dump and escaped with 110 pounds of dynamite and one oppositionist was shot on the technical accusation of merely possessing a gun, although actually he had drawn it on a German patrol.

Louis Bonvin, Governor of French concessions in India, who went over to the Free French side, Pierre Comert, former Foreign Office official, and 55 other French émigrés were deprived of their nationality by a decree issued at Vichey. Most of those on the list are high diplomatic, colonial, and naval officials.

The dissolution of Sokol, the great Czech national sport organization, was ordered by Gen. Reinhard Heydrich, head of the Gestapo in the Protectorate. Whether Sokol already had been disbanded or was about to be was not disclosed.

Property Confiscated

[Nazi administrative authorities in Bohemia-Moravia confiscated all property belonging to the Sokol in April this year, according to an announcement of the Czechoslovak Government-in-exile in London. At that time the membership totalled 800,000 persons, organized into 4,000 units.]

Dienst asserted that the sport organization, which has branches in many parts of the world, had been more concerned with opposing Germany than with developing the bodies of its members.

Dienst stated further that the Czech Union Party, the only legal party in the Protectorate, had been forced by events to comb through its membership list and to "clear out" 1,200 members.

Chinese Quit Ichang After 'Diverting' Foe

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Chinese Military Operations Board announced yesterday withdrawal of Chinese troops from Ichang, westernmost point reached by the Japanese invaders, after "accomplishing their objective of diverting Japanese pressure in Northern Hunan Province."

The retiring forces were said to have returned to their nearby positions from which a major assault was launched last week against the Yangtze River port 750 miles from Shanghai.

[A Japanese Army spokesman in Shanghai said today the Chinese never had entered Ichang and that they were in full retreat before counterattacking Japanese forces.]

In addition to diverting the Japanese in Hunan Province, the Chinese Military Board said the withdrawal was motivated by a desire to spare the civilian population of Ichang from Japanese aerial gas bombs. The Board charged that 30 Japanese planes which raided the town following the Chinese entry Friday, dropped numerous poison gas bombs which killed and wounded hundreds of Chinese civilians and soldiers.

Terrorism Told

CHANGSHA, China, Oct. 14 (AP) Stories of Japanese executions, attempted beheadings, lootings and incendiarism during the four days of Japanese occupation of this Chinese-recaptured city were related yesterday by 16 members of American missionary families here.

These informants said also that practically every home in the City was looted and that many fires were set, apparently in an effort to smoke out Chinese snipers.

Two days before the Japanese entered the City, their planes bombed the Socony and Asiatic Petroleum Companies' installations on the outskirts of Changsha. Two bombs fell inside and three just outside the Socony Compound, slightly damaging buildings and small boats moored at wharves.

The Asiatic Petroleum Company's warehouse and power station were burned out. Four bombs exploded near the decommissioned British gunboat Sandpiper.

The American missionaries in Changsha are:

American Presbyterian Mission: The Rev. and Mrs. Henry Birkel of Union City, N. J. and Miss Ethel Loretta Davis of Harrisonville, Mo.

Yale-in-China Association: Dr. and Mrs. Pettus of Peking, China.

Evangelical Church Mission, the Rev. C. C. Talbott of Grand Island, Neb.; Mrs. Elizabeth Wahl of Napierville, Ill.; Miss Mirian Faust of Hubbard, Iowa; the Rev. and Mrs. R. A. Sundberg and their young daughter of Portland, Ore.; the Rev. and Mrs. Ovar Meyer and their young son and daughter of Lindsay, Ohio.

Independent: Allen Cameron of Denver.

Dr. Pettus and his wife, the former Maud Miller of Inwood, Va., operated the Yale-in-China Hospital with almost no aid, as most of the Chinese staff were moved out.

Dr. Pettus averaged six operations a day.

An International Relief Committee consisting pricipally of Americans established refugee camps where about 17,000 persons were cared for.

A Norwegian Deacon, Ole Thime, and a German refugee doctor stood guard, preventing any roaming Japanese soldiers from entering the camps.

Dutchmen Flee in Nazi Planes

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—The daring exploit of three Netherlanders who took German planes from under the very eyes of Nazi guards in their occupied homeland and flew them to England on the same day from separate Netherlands airports was related last night by Aneta, Netherlands Indies news agency.

The first plane reached a Suffolk airdrome after being riddled with machine-gun bullets from British nests on the ground and three pursuing Hurricanes, the news agency said, while the other was said to have been piloted across the North Sea to a different English landing field.

"The first was a twin-engined aircraft, with German markings, which suddenly dived out of the clouds over an airdrome somewhere in Suffolk," Aneta related. Three British Hurricanes were in pursuit.

"There was a hidden machine-gun post installed in a corner of the field and the supposed enemy plane was received by the continuous rattle of machine-gun fire.

"However, the German plane effected a safe landing. Two men hastily clambered from the cockpit. From all sides English soldiers came running towards the plane with Tommy guns and rifles.

"'Don't shoot! Don't shoot!' cried the men in English. "'We are Dutch.' . . . One of the men is serving as a pilot officer with the RAF. The other is working in the offices of the Netherlands Government.

"There was an amazing sequel when barely 12 hours later a Fokker hydroplane arrived in England piloted by a Dutchman who never before had flown a flying boat, but who, counting on fortune and a favorable wind, had managed to bring the stolen German plane across."

Pay Boost Fails to Keep Kansas City Police on Job

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Police Department was losing too many men to defense industries which offered more lucrative salaries so the Council voted $15,000 in wage increases.

But they're still losing them, the Police Board complained yesterday, and asked $20,000 for more raises.

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India: Seeds of Unity Now Taking Root

By C. K. Cumming
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA — The past few weeks have seen the opening of a new chapter in relations between Britain and India.

The "sense of frustration," due to the political situation, which was stressed in speeches at the Bombay Non-Party Political Conference last March and which was sympathetically referred to by L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, on more than one occasion in the House of Commons, has largely, though not wholly, disappeared. It has been replaced by a consciousness of constructive purpose.

Those who look beneath the surface can discern, in spite of India's many complex problems, a subtle change in atmosphere.

This is true even in quarters where it would be most vehemently repudiated and denied. Gilbert long ago discovered that "things are seldom what they seem," and this comment emphatically applies to Indian politics, where smoke screens of words are likely to conceal what is actually happening and mislead the unwary observer.

The softening in the situation, which is an undoubted fact, is mainly due to the new hope caused by the administrative reforms, which were announced last July and which are now being put into operation.

While the reforms are necessarily within the framework of the present Constitution — fundamental change being impossible until peace returns—they represent, as Mr. Amery justly pointed out, a change in the spirit of its working. Though they are only of an interim nature, it may safely be predicted that they will have far-reaching consequences in many different directions and a profund psychological effect.

Council Expanded

The most important of the reforms in every aspect is the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council, under which the Council will include eight Indian Members, giving Indians a majority of two to one over their British colleagues. While the Portfolios of Defense and Finance still remain in British hands, that is of less consequence in that, with the principle of collective responsibility, it is clearly intended that major decisions shall be taken by the Council as a whole.

The eight Indian Members appointed are most of them men of long experience and proved ability in various fields. Some of them possess a remarkable astuteness, which is likely to lose no opportunity, either of assisting and expanding India's war effort to the utmost, or of furthering the long-term interests of their country, whether in the industrial or the political sphere. The new or reorganized Departments are now being taken over and will soon be in full working order.

The second important reform is the establishment of a National Defense Council, to include 22 representatives from British India and nine from the Indian States. This is an advisory body and its object is to bring the main elements in India's national life, and also the Provinces and the States, more closely into touch with the Central Government, as regards the prosecution of the war.

There was a slight hitch at the outset due to the resignation of the Moslem Premiers of the Punjab and Assam, and eventually also (most reluctantly) of the Premier of Bengal, at the direction of M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League. Though the vacancies have not yet been filled, the matter is said to be under consideration. The Council is expected to meet at Simla early in October.

Resignation Stirs Interest

Much public interest was aroused by the Bengal Premier's resignation from the Council and Working Committee of the Moslem League, simultaneously with his resignation from the Defense Council, and his fiery denunciation of Mr. Jinnah's methods. Begum Shah Nawaz, appointed as the representative of Indian women on the Defense Council, courageously defied Mr. Jinnah and refused to abandon her trust. Like Sir Sultan Ahmed, the new Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who also refused to resign, she has been expelled from the League for five years.

It is too early yet to say whether Mr. Jinnah's victory in the case of the Premiers will prove a Pyrrhic one, or what the ultimate effect of the whole affair will be on the power and pretensions of the Moslem League. Meanwhile, it may be pointed out that the episode gives some indication of the difficulties that surround political advance in India. It does not imply any intention on the part of the Premiers concerned of slackening in their Provincial war efforts.

With regard to the third reform now pending, namely, the setting up of a Defense Committee of the Legislature and the appointment of an Indian as Joint Defense Secretary to that Department, it is only necessary to say that it is a step toward that Indianization of Defense, which Indians have urged for years and which is now proceeding at a pace undreamed-of before the war.

While the official policy of the Congress Party remains unchanged and there is an assumed indifference to recent developments in the country, one has only to read the Congress Press to see that they are being watched with the deepest interest. There are signs of restiveness in some Congress quarters at the continued self-imposed exclusion from political power.

Further, there is a growing tendency to disclaim emphatically any desire to embarrass the Government and to stress the "constructive program" of the Party, which includes adult education, communal harmony, different aspects of social reform, etc. The importance of these trends need not be exaggerated, but they are straws in the wind.

Disturbed by Churchill

It would be incomplete reporting to conceal the fact that the new mood of hopeful expectancy in the country was somewhat chilled, at least momentarily, by Mr. Winston Churchill's reference to India in relation to the Atlantic Charter. This was probably due more to Mr. Churchill's pre-eminent position and the memory of his past attitude toward India Constitutional reform, than to what he actually said. For he really said nothing very different, in its positive aspect, from statements made by the Viceroy or the Secretary of State for India.

Newspapers published critical editorials and numerous Indian public men issued statements ranging in tone from the strongly denunciatory to the sadly reproachful. Mr. Gandhi recently broken his "eloquent silence," to declare that he hoped neither Germany nor Britain would be defeated.

Of all the comments made, probably the most interesting and the most revealing of the meaning of the new chapter that has opened, was that made by N. R. Sarker, formerly Finance Minister of Bengal and now Member-Designate for Education, Health and Lands in the Viceroy's Executive Council. In the course of a speech, Mr. Sarker referred incidentally to Mr. Churchill's remarks on India and characterized them as "unhelpful."

Now this sort of language, so typically British, is always a lead from strength and indicates the consciousness of actual or potential power. It is not employed by an inferior, but as between equals and friends.

Thus, while protests may have been regarded as called for, realists like Mr. Sarker and the other distinguished Indians, now about to take up key positions in India's national life, know that the status of a nation is eventually determined not by words but by facts. Thus, too, this skilful use of meiosis may be viewed as intelligent anticipation of the day when India will attain the desired position of "free and equal partnership" in the British Commonwealth.

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Air Raid or Lunch?

Wide World

American Pilots Eager for Action

Members of the Eagle Squadron shown dashing to the alert "Somewhere in England." The Squadron is made up of American volunteers. Left to right: Pilot Officers Eugene Quimby Tobin of Los Angeles, Sam Alfred Maurello of Astoria, N. Y., and Luke Elbert Allen of Ignatio, Colo. Passed by British censor.

A Day With Eagle Squadron: American Fliers Earn Honors

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STATION NO. 71 FIGHTER SQUADRON RAF, Oct. 14—Formation of an American Eagle bomber squadron at some future time was a possibility discussed unofficially here over the week end during a visit to Eagle fighters who have figured prominently in a renewal of Britain's intensified air offensive.

At present, it is just an idea. But the Eagles themselves were that not so long ago and now there are three squadrons of them of which the first, in front-line operational service, already has earned two Distinguished Flying Crosses.

In their cannon-firing Spitfires this all-American squadron followed the heavy bombers, which on Oct. 10 were able to take off for first time in eight nights, with a dashing daylight attack.

On fighter sweeps, the pilot's mission is briefly in his own words "to look for trouble"—which means that within specified areas they have a roving commission to do whatever they can. The bearing of this on the war in Russia is that it forces Germany to keep large numbers of fighter planes in the West which otherwise could be used in the East. And that it accomplishes this in quite a big way is shown by the large numbers of Nazi defenders—500 to 600 on occasion—that sometimes are sent up to meet the heavier British bombing attacks in daylight.

"We worry the Jerries all right," said Gus Daymond of Los Angeles who, with his fellow-Eagle, E. G. Peterson of Utah, has just been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. This evidence could be corroborated, no doubt, by the Germans who dived out of the barges the Eagles shot up on a French canal about 20 miles inland Saturday when the Eagles also destroyed military trucks on the roads and silenced a gun post or two.

Venturesome Flying

It was a venturesome piece of flying, for visibility was almost nil and the Spitfires which attacked the Cherbourg Peninsula in Occupied France skimmed into action at roof-top height of 50 feet or so. The Nazis, taken completely by surprise, provided no opposition in the sky. I was interested to learn that despite the fact the RAF lost 11 planes on the night of Oct. 12, opposition these days from the ground is not so intensive as it used to be, the inference being that many of the best antiaircraft gunners have been drafted for duty in the east.

While the heavy bombers since Oct. 10 have given the Germans some of the severest handling they have had, a good job has been done by the American Douglas bomber-fighters known here as Havocs and intrusted with the highly specialized work of "intruding" — hovering about Nazi flying fields in occupied countries with the intention of assailing the planes as they take off or land or, failing that, bombing airdrome installations.

Britain's basic air policy is to make a nightly and daily performance, whenever weather permits, of the large-scale attacks such as the RAF has delivered since the Germans invaded Russia. When machines are available, it is proposed to send over raiding forces of 500 or so heavy bombers, carrying an immense total bomb load. The date on which this project can be realized depends to a large extent on American production. In this connection, it has been declared that £98,000,000 worth of aircraft has been sent to Britain from the United States in the second year of the war.

Chalked up in a hut at the dispersal point where I chatted with Eagle pilots waiting to go on a continental sweep were the figures 23-10½-7. This is the score to date of No. 71 Squadron, first of three American fighters squadrons now formed in Britain. It stands for 23 Nazi aircraft destroyed for certain, 10½ believed destroyed—the odd half represents a division of honors with another formation—and seven damaged.

Most Successful Day

The Eagles' most successful day was Oct. 2 when they shot down five Messerschmitt 109s in the course of one sweep over Northern France without loss to themselves. Eagle casualties to date number seven, of which four were killed. The Eagles started fighting in March of this year and had several weeks of useful convoy patrol work off the East Coast before they started in on sweeps. The other two Eagle squadrons still have to complete their full schedule of training.

The Eagles first major action was on July 2 when they escorted bombers over France. They showed their mettle right away by accounting for three enemy fighters. Since then, they have flown scores of times over enemy territory and have done some important patrols. During one of the latter, one flying Eagle officer brought down the squadron's first bomber—a Dornier 17 that was attempting to sink ships in the English Channel.

Altogether, this officer has destroyed five enemy aricraft as has one of his fellow officers. The distinction of disposing of two Nazi machines in a single flight belongs to another pilot officer. This took place on Oct. 2 when one of the five German machines brought down fell to the English commander of an English squadron. Even so, the Eagles are very modest, one said to me "I think by the time we have had some more practice we shan't be too bad."

American Dialect Another RAF Hazard

By the Associated Press

Dallas, Texas, Oct. 14

Not the least of difficulties encountered by British student pilots in the United States is understanding English—American style.

"After all," said Air Marshal A. G Garrod of England, chief training officer of the Royal Air Force, "the two languages in their terminology and their way of phrasing things are very different.

"On the way down, I had difficulty myself understanding directions from the field that came over our loudspeaker."

Brazilian Coffee Interests Regret No Quota Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil — Keen disappointment was felt by Brazilian coffee interests over the failure of the Inter-American Coffee Bureau to take definite, final action regarding additional quota allowance at its meeting held at Washington on Sept. 30. A vote was taken but as a change in quotas required a unanimous vote, which was not obtained, the matter went over for later action.

Last year the Bureau fixed coffee quotas that would be allowed to enter the United States. Thereafter Colombia set a minimum price on its coffee, the action being followed by Brazil. Later Brazil raised its minimum figure claiming that this move was necessary to maintain the proper differential between Manizales grades of Colombia and Santos 4s. In some circles it was believed that this second jump was too radical and that the American market would be penalized. To offset the change in price the Bureau increased the entry quota by 20 per cent.

Coffee authorities in Brazil felt that this 20 per cent addition should not stand since with this greater amount entering the American market the supply will outrun the demand, thus demoralizing prices. The United States they pointed out, absorbs about 15,000,000 bags per year though during the first year of the Bureau's existence this figure reached 16,600,000 bags. This increase perhaps came from the calling of the large Army draft but in Brazil they still find it difficult to understand how consumption could still jump to 19,875,000 bags, which is what it would be if the 20 per cent additional finally stands.

It is insisted that Brazil is not primarily interested in the amount of the quota but only in parity with Colombia. That is, it wants a differential in price so that its grades will not be handicapped in the American market.

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Japan Contracts For Air Base On East Indies Island

TOKYO, Oct. 14 (AP)—Conclusion of an agreement with Portugal for daily Japanese plane service between the Japanese Island of Palau (Pelew) and Deli on the Island of Timor was announced today by the Cabinet Information Board.

Establishment of the route was regarded here as an important step in linking Japan with her South Seas possessions, but was held still more significant because Timor—owned partly by Portugal and partly by the Netherlands—is in the heart of the East Indies Archipelago.

The Japanese Airways already has conducted test flights with permission of Portugese authorities, and it was said regular service would start soon.

[Palau Island is located about 500 miles east of Mindanao in the Philippines. Timor is about 1,600 airline miles to the southwest, about 700 miles from Java and 350 from Australia.]

Priest Tells of Soviet Curbs in Lithuania

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Rev. Charley Ecycj, Lithuanian Roman Catholic priest, who arrived yesterday aboard the Spanish liner Magallanes, said that many priests of Lithuania's 2,000 churches had been exiled to Siberia or had fled into Germany.

He said that during the few months he spent in Lithuania after the June, 1940, occupation by Soviet troops, churches were allowed to remain open but monasteries and seminaries were closed and all church property was taxed heavily.

The Rev. Mr. Ecycj said priests could preach, provided their sermons were not anti-Soviet, but the printing of church papers and prayer books was forbidden.

War's Pinch Turns Ireland Back to Its Ancient Crafts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Ireland of the forgotten crafts is coming to life again now that the war has caused a shortage of imported goods.

A few years ago the smart city dwellers of Dublin looked with indulgence upon the craftsmen in the remote cabins of Donegal and other backward areas where life went on with quiet self-reliance. Now the situation is somewhat reversed.

The weaver sat at home working his handloom while his wife and daughters busied themselves at the spinning wheel. The small farmer went out and cultivated his patch of earth, planting his potatoes and tending his few animals which provided him with milk and butter. The hens obligingly laid the breakfast eggs. When he needed fuel he journeyed out to the bog and there cut a heap of brown sods of turf which he brought home on the donkey's back, his sole means of transport. The wicker baskets—or creels—slung on each side of the donkey, were made locally.

Unlike the people in the cities, the shortage of coal or petrol does not worry him now. Neither is he perturbed because oil or wax candles are no longer available. It is an easy matter for him to turn again to the making of rush lights just as his grandfather did 50 years ago. If the customary light fails, the countryman will not need to go to bed in the dark.

Exhibited Yearly

Every year an exhibition of these country crafts is held in Dublin as an adjunct to the August Horse Show. The city dwellers used to watch the village smith making his ornamental ironwork, the potter molding his clay into graceful shapes on the potter's wheel, worked with a treadle, the carpenters, the basketmakers, the weavers, the spinners, and the other representatives of village crafts.

This year there was a marked change. The city folk gathered round admiringly, even humbly, and sought a little instruction from those who have learned to rely on themselves. A large crowd gathered at the stand where rush lights were being shown in their metal holders. First the rushes are peeled so that only the soft white pith is left, except for a narrow strip of green which keeps them rigid. Then they are steeped in dishes of melted animal fat or fish oil. They have to be watched at this stage as sometimes a cat snatches them as a dainty morsel. But when they are finished they burn with a clear, steady light.

A prosperous-looking business man with gray hair and moustache was explaining their manufacture to an admiring group of ladies.

"Many a one I made when I was a boy before ever I came to Dublin," he told them proudly.

Strips of cloth dipped in fat make "baurdogues" or candles of primitive sort. But most interest was shown in the molds for making tallow candles of beef and mutton fat, with holes in the center for string to be used as wick.

Old Ways for City

Handloom weavers had brought their wares from little cabins by the sea, and these were much admired. A bold check pattern—black and white—was woven in natural colors from the wool of black and white sheep. The colors are fadeless. The same applies to all the tints of gold and gray, purple and blue which these tweeds possess. The country people get their colors from herbs and mosses, from heather, crottle, and gorse, so that the cloth they weave has the natural coloring which belongs to the Irish countryside, its mountains and fields

Old crafts and old ways are invading the city. Fragrant blue peat smoke rises from city chimneys now that domestic coal from Britain cannot be had. Peat mixed with coal is being used in the engines to bring loads of peat from the bog. Its use means a saving of the precious coal.

Basket makers, gathering their osiers by the streams and twisting them into shape, are producing receptacles not only to carry goods from the market but all kinds of basket work, including chairs. Chemical fertilizers which used to be imported, are scarce now but along the seaboards, seaweed is used for this purpose. Wooden plows and spades—fashioned long before metals came into general use—have a renewed interest and value now that the countries at war are monopolizing the available metals.

Supplies of gas and electricity grow smaller but the woman who uses a pot oven for baking on the open hearth in front of a peat fire is independent of these modern aids to cooking.

The horse is more important in Ireland today than ever before. All over the country it is being used for transport.

Catapulted Fighters Cut Loss

LONDON, Oct. 13 (BPS)—Use of fighter planes launched by catapult from merchant ships has greatly reduced convoy losses during the last few weeks in the vital Battle of the Atlantic.

It has been clear for some time that an important proportion of ship losses were due to bombing attacks by four-engined Fockewulf Condors from the German Air Force. The best answer to the bomber is the fighter, but that answer was previously ruled out by the Luftwaffe's care in operating outside of the range of fighter airdromes.

The new scheme means, in effect, that the fighter defense is no longer limited to shore bases for purposes of convoy protection.

The catapult-fighter scheme has been in operation for some months, the Admiralty disclosed, with experimental tests conducted as early as last year. The necessary gear was fitted onto several merchant ships in the first of 1941, and Squadron Leader Louis Strange, D. S. O., undertook to train fliers to resist the strain of being flung into the sky by the catapult machine.

"When the story of this latest development is written," the Yorkshire Post observed, "recognition will be paid to these pilots. Taking to the air too far from land to reach an airdrome, they know that when their combat is successfully concluded, they must attempt a crash landing at sea.

"Often the condition of the sea makes such an attempt out of the question, and the pilot must then use his parachute and endeavor to come up as near the convoy as possible and keep afloat until picked up. These men display cool courage, skill, and resolution in full accord with the highest traditions of both the RAF and the merchant marine."

Windsors Seek Bucolic Retreat After Baltimore's Huge Welcome

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 14 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor sought rest and relaxation in rural Baltimore County today following a tumultuous welcome in which this staid old city outdid itself.

Except for a trip by the Duke to Washington to see Viscount Halifax the royal couple looked forward to a quiet day at the Salona Farm estate of the Duchess' uncle, Gen. Henry M. Warfield. There will be a small family gathering tonight.

A spokesman said the Duke might make a fleeting visit to Washington on personal business, but this was indefinite. This afternoon Windsor was expected to get in a golf game or a horseback ride.

The Duchess had no engagements on her calendar and was said to have expressed a desire to motor through the suburbs and the Green Spring and Worthington Valleys to glimpse again the familiar scenes of her childhood.

A small dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Lanahan in honor of the Duke and Duchess last night brought to a close a day that saw the couple tendered a reception the like of which Baltimore had not seen before.

The sprawling city cheered like fans at a football game to greet its most famous daughter, Wallis Warfield, and her royal husband.

Icelanders Fumble Cheers for Football

By the Associated Press

Reykjavik, Iceland, Oct, 11, Delayed

American football made its first appearance on this island today when a squad of blue and gold jerseyed players of an infantry regiment held practice on an English rugby field.

Britishers and Icelanders looking on were mystified by the American game, cheering loudly at the wrong times.

The Americans hope to form three or four teams to play an autumn schedule.

Swap Gets Owner New Phone Office

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14 (AP)—The $500,000,000 Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. is not above a bit of old-fashioned horse trading. Neither is Lee Hayes, independent telephone man for 30 years, who operated a 100-telephone exchange at Barling, Ark.

Before Southwestern Bell could provide telephone service for Camp Chaffee, new army training center near Fort Smith, Ark., it had to acquire the Barling franchise and exchange. Mr. Hayes didn't feel like retiring, so Southwestern Bell made him a proposition.

"Take a look about our system," company officers told him. "Pick out any exchange about the size of yours and we'll make a clean swap."

After visiting Tuckerman, Ark., Mr. Hayes decided he would be willing to accept the 88-telephone exchange there.

um-m!

IT'S NATIONAL CANDY WEEK

Certainly here's a week we can all enjoy celebrating . . . a week in which to treat your family to their favorite candy . . . a week to venture some new confection that intrigues the eye and promises to delight the palate.

Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are cooperating with the candy week program. They are ready with fresh supplies of delicious candy.

Survey Shows Alcohol Causes 20 P. C. of Motor Fatalities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—That drink which the motorist thinks will not intoxicate but which unsteadies his head and his hand is the cause of 20 per cent of all the motor fatalities in the United States, according to a study completed by the National Safety Council.

The statistics published in the Council's 1941 edition of "Accident Facts" show that a driver or a pedestrian who had been drinking was involved in one out of every five fatal mishaps.

State summaries showed that 11 per cent of the drivers in fatal accidents—one of each nine—had been drinking. They were involved in one out of six accidents (16.7 per cent). Of the pedestrians killed, 16 per cent had been drinking, equivalent to 2,000 of the 12,500 pedestrian deaths. The figures indicated that one in every five adult pedestrians killed had been drinking.

The research service of the Anti-Saloon League of America, which circulates these statistics in a current bulletin, emphasizes that even higher proportions of drivers and pedestrians have been shown to be under the influence of alcohol in accident surveys employing chemical tests.

Liability Understated

"There is, then, considerable reason for believing that the officially reported figures, high as they are, understate the true importance of alcohol as a traffic accident cause," it says.

In this connection the research service adds these facts:

"The National Safety Council's committee on tests for intoxication has lowered the percentage of blood-alcohol concentration which it recommends as the legal standard to determine whether drivers and pedestrians are under the influence of alcohol. The present standard is, in excess of 0.15 per cent, definite evidence of alcoholic influence; below 0.05 per cent, the person should be considered not under the influence; between these points, additional evidence should be used to determine whether the person was influenced.

"A New York City chemical test survey of pedestrians killed in traffic accidents (exclusive of children under 13 years) showed that one-third were under the influence of alcohol. A similar study for Cuyahoga County (Cleveland), Ohio, confirmed these results.

Tests in Evanston

In Evanston, Ill., alcohol tests were made of 2,000 drivers not involved in accidents. Only 18.5 per cent showed alcohol in the blood, whereas 45 per cent of the drivers injured and hospitalized had been drinking. Assuming that no-alcoholic drivers have an accident rate of one, the Evanston study indicates relative accident rates as follows:

Per cent alcohol in blood and relative chances of accident:	
No alcohol	1
Under 0.07 P. C.	3
0.07 P. C. to 0.11 P. C.	5
0.11 P. C. to 0.15 P. C.	15
0.15. P. C. and over	55

In view of the relationship between drinking and motor accidents, the Anti-Saloon League offers a highly interesting analysis of the costs of these accidents to the Nation and to the individual family.

Financial Cost

"The calculable costs," it says, "of all accidents in 1940 were $3,500,000,000, of which sum accidental injuries accounted for $2,400,000,000. Injuries by motor vehicles are estimated at $800,000,000; public (not motor vehicle), $400,000,000; home, $600,000,000; occupational, $700,000,000.

"The proportion of these injuries due to the use of alcohol is not known, but of the home accidents hospitalized at Cook County Hospital, Chicago, 5 per cent were due to intoxication, while in a test in Evanston, Ill., 45 per cent of the drivers injured and hospitalized had been drinking.

"The economic cost of motor vehicle accidents includes damage to property, hospital and medical treatment for injured, wage losses to those disabled and calculated life values for persons killed.

"A community or state can roughly determine the cost of all its traffic accidents by this method: multiply the number of deaths by $45,000 which is, on the average, the cost of a death plus the cost of 35 injuries and 150 property damage accidents.

"The total of certain direct costs of 1940 motor vehicle accidents was $1,600,000,000. This includes $800,000,000 property damage plus the $800,000,000 estimated cost of injuries and insurance.

"Alcoholism destroys safety, as proven by the accident data of the National Safety Council."

Costly Liquor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Mishaps in which liquor is a factor are costing automobile insurance companies from 50 to 100 per cent more than would be the case where liquor was not involved, according to conclusions drawn from a survey made by the American Business Men's Research Foundation.

The Foundation approached leading attorneys all over the country whose practice is largely with casualty business. Attorneys who represented both insurance companies as defendants, and plaintiffs, in litigation, were questioned.

"The survey shows," says Charles R. Jones, Executive Vice-President of the Foundation, "that insurance companies prefer not to fight drunken driver cases in court. Almost without exception the replies state that courts and juries have little patience with drunken drivers. Still, the reports show that as many as 25 per cent of the automobile accident cases that come to court have liquor as a factor."

Many of the attorneys who discussed the matter with the Foundation gave their experiences in actual trial practice. In some instances, reports Mr. Jones, judgments in excess of the policy limits have been levied where a drunken driver was involved.

Supreme Court Considers Case On Free Speech

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP) — The Supreme Court heard nearly four hours of arguments today on the right of newspapers or individuals to publish comment on court proceedings prior to the rendition of final judgment.

The Los Angeles Times and Harry Bridges, West Coast Congress of Industrial Organizations leader, both argued the right of free expression in separate cases growing out of contempt convictions in the Supreme Court of Los Angeles County.

Convictions against the Times and L. D. Hotchkiss, its Managing Editor, grew out of editorial comments on cases in which guilty verdicts had been rendered, but prior to court action on either new trial motions or applications for probation. One of the editorials expressed belief that a judge would make a serious mistake if he granted probation to two men convicted of assault in a labor case.

Bridges was convicted for sending a telegram to Secretary of Labor Perkins terming an injunction against C. I. O. men in a labor dispute "outrageous" and saying it might lead to a longshoremen's strike which might blanket the entire coast.

The justices directed attorneys to lay stress on what constituted "pendency" in a court proceeding and the question of the possible, as well as the actual effect, of the editorials and the telegrams.

T. B. Cosgrove, attorney for the Times, was in the midst of his argument when the court recessed for the day.

Mr. Cosgrove protested a California Supreme Court ruling. He said the Court had taken the position that a simple showing that an editorial is capable of being considered an obstruction to the administration of justice is sufficient to hold it contemptious. He also argued that a new trial motion or an application for probation, made after a jury has rendered its verdict, "is in no sense a part of the trial."

Osmond K. Fraenkel, counsel for Bridges, contended his telegram to Secretary Perkins was made in an effort to obtain a solution to the labor dispute and was not directed to the judge who issued the injunction.

Allen W. Ashburn of Counsel for the California Courts replied that Bridges was not in contempt for sending the telegram, but for offering it to the press for publication.

The telegram, he declared, was not only a criticism of the issuance of an injunction to one group, but is was a "threat that the ports of the entire Pacific Coast" would be tied up if the ruling stood.

Such a telegram, he said, confronted the judge with a threat of of a strike "unless you change your decision."

Counsel for both the Times and Bridges argued that there was no attempt in either case to influence the action of the courts and that a contempt conviction should be based on more than "a reasonable tendency" to influence. Moreover, they disputed the State's showing of a "reasonable tendency."

Alabama Turns Back to Early Methods

Bee-Hive Coke Ovens at Birmingham

Once more put into operation to help relieve the shortage brought on by the pressing needs of national defense.

Bee-Hive Coke Ovens Rehabilitated To Meet the Pressing Needs of Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The once familiar sight of bee-hive coke ovens in operation—something Birmingham people thought they would never see again—has again been brought about by the pressing needs of national defense.

Most of these dome-shaped ovens which waste much of the valuable gases of coal into the atmosphere were replaced 20 years ago by the more efficient by-product oven. The by-product type oven is airtight and while coal is being converted to coke other by-products, including tar, crude light oils and many chemicals such as ammonium sulphate, benzol and toluol, are recovered.

But there is a stringent shortage of coke for foundry and blast furnace use, in fact coke is pronounced "the tightest spot in the whole steel making process." For this reason more than 100 of the old bee-hive ovens in and around Birmingham, long in disuse, have been repaired and restored to use. Many of the old ovens were in too bad shape to repair, having been torn down by roadbuilders and others. In some of the old ovens vagrant families lived during the depths of the depression.

All of the old ovens which are fit are now fired up. They are charged from the top, through which the gases escape as the coal is slowly burned to coke. In the old days the ovens were charged from railroad cars, but it is done from trucks with dump bodies now.

Among the concerns which have put old bee-hive ovens into use are the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company; Sloss Sheffield Steel and Iron Co.; DeBardeleben Coal Co., Republic Steel Co. and Yolande Coal and Coke Co.

Nye Backs Lindbergh On Pro-War Factors

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota said last night that he agreed with the stand of Charles A. Lindbergh that the Roosevelt Administration, the British and the Jews were prime movers in leading the United States into war.

In a Staten Island meeting frequently disturbed by hecklers Senator Nye, speaking extemporaneously under America First auspices, denied, however, that he, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, or Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, are anti-semitic. All three have spoken under auspices of the America First Committee.

Senator Nye spoke before about 1,500 persons. Three hundred police were in attendance. One woman was ejected when she continued to heckle the speakers.

Soviet Troops Quit Vyazma In Retreat Toward Moscow

Continued from Page 1

growing strength and number of Moscow's outer defenses.

"Construction of a defense line of tank ditches and everything necessary for an intense, stubborn defense on the distant approaches to the Capital is nearing completion," the paper said.

The Soviet Information Bureau in its communiqué said heavy fighting was going along the whole front.

German planes were said to be raiding highways and railroads incessantly in an effort to hold back a flow of reserves to bolster the front, but Izvestia, Government newspaper, intimated the Soviet Air Force was getting the upper hand.

Despite the great mass of air power that was first thrown into the attack, Izvestia declared, the Germans failed to disrupt Russia's railway network upon which it depends to keep up a movement of soldiers and supplies to the front.

Meanwhile, the Russians are continuing to fall back slowly, with heavy rearguard actions, to prepared positions where they are awaited by fresh reserves. So far as can be judged from the very incomplete official reports, the Russians appear to have achieved their withdrawals in an orderly manner, indicating a lack of panic.

Muscovite Mystery

Their resistance may be expected to stiffen now that the Germans are close to the gates of the Capital. The defenses of Moscow are said to be powerful, but that is another of those Muscovite mysteries which only time will bare to the outside world.

That the Germans are out to make a quick killing before winter catches them there is no doubt. Much hangs on the defense of Moscow. If Hitler captures this first city of the Russian Empire, the moral effect in favor of Germany will be great and widespread. How it might react within Russia itself remains to be seen.

Military advices reaching London gave this sector-by-sector summary:

1. Orel Sector (210 miles south of Moscow): The Germans are attacking in great strength northeast of the city, but the Russians appear to be holding them at present."

2. Bryansk Sector (210 miles southwest of Moscow): "The situation is obscure following occupation of the city by the Germans, although reports from Moscow indicate the Russians have the situation in hand."

3. On the Roslave-Moscow Axis: "The Germans appear to have advanced on a narrow front and in great strength. Their advanced units reached Mozhaisk but were ejected by the Russians and heavy fighting is continuing.

4. From the Valdai Hills: "The German drive toward Rzhev (140 miles northwest of Moscow) appears to be making some progress."

Forces operating in the Bryansk sector were reported retreating in fighting order to prepared positions, escaping encirclement despite the fall of Bryansk.

The Germans again sent in enormous forces in an effort to penetrate the Russian rear formations, Red Star reported, but General Yeremenko was said to have hurled his main forces against the Nazi salient, forcing the Germans to retreat with heavy losses.

A seven-day battle there cost the Germans 94 tanks, 44 field guns, and several thousand officers and men before the Russians retreated to already prepared positions from which they repulsed succeeding attacks, it was said.

Giant Russian tanks which crushed eight lighter German machines were declared to have played a decisive role.

Red Star said the Germans had sought to obtain a decisive victory in a very few days in their offensive, now 13 days old. But to accomplish it they needed a superiority four to six times that of the Russian forces and this they lacked, the paper continued.

President Speeds Soviet Aid

Continued from Page 1

and hearten the hard-pressed Soviet armies.

Both British and American authorities stand committed to guarantees that the flow of vital munitions to Russia will be stepped up rapidly and that the assurances given to Joseph Stalin at the Moscow three-power defense conference will be fulfilled immediately without fail.

Both Nations Confident

While there is no tendency to underestimate the gravity of Moscow's desperate plight, it is evident that Washington and London are convinced on the basis of their own information that even should Moscow fall the Russians will be able to continue effective resistance.

It was this view of the situation which was behind Lord Beaverbrook's appeal to Britain and the United States to keep the arms moving to Russia's defending forces and it was this view which prompted declarations on Oct. 13 by both President Roosevelt and W. Averell Harriman in London, who headed the American military mission to Moscow.

Speaking to the American people over an international radio hookup, Mr. Harriman said:

"I don't know just where the front is tonight; we don't know where it will be tomorrow, but I am convinced that, given the tools, Russia will fight on.

"The British are loading ships today, tomorrow—things that are vitally needed are on their way. The same is true in America. Time is everything. Britain and America are responding."

Mr. Roosevelt, unexpectedly releasing a statement from the White House offices late in the afternoon, specifically pledged that the weapons which the United States promised at the Moscow conference for delivery in October would definitely be on the way by the end of this month.

The promise to which the President was referring was given by both the United States and Britain and was embodied in the following joint statement which was issued at the conclusion of the Moscow consultations:

> It now has been decided to place at the disposal of the Soviet Government practically every requirement for which the Soviet military and civil authorities have asked. The Soviet Government has supplied Great Britain and the United States with large quantities of raw materials urgently required in those countries.

The White House announcement read:

The President announced today that within the past few days large amounts of supplies have been sent to Russia. He further stated that all of the munitions, including tanks, airplanes, and trucks, promised at the Moscow conference for delivery in October, will be sent to Russia before the end of the month.

These supplies are leaving United States ports constantly.

The staffs in the Army and the Maritime Commission have worked over the past week end rushing supplies to the seaboard, and everything possible is being done to send material to Russia to help the brave defense which continues to be made.

Need for greater tank equipment is particularly stressed by the Russians and the latest reports from the Eastern Front suggest that the Nazis have been able to throw as many as 1,400 tanks into action. American tank production is advancing rapidly and the major problem will be transportation.

Thirty-two thousand Polish troops are about to go into action in Russia to help Soviet forces against the Nazi invaders, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was informed by the Polish Ambassador.

The Ambassador, Jan Ciechanowski told Mr. Hull the organization of two Polish divisions had been completed and that they expected to go into action immediately.

The Ambassador told reporters he did not know in which sector the troops would be used.

Son of Prominent Man Sought by Draft Board

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 14 (AP)—Board No. 10, which threatened to halt drafting unless Charles N. Feidelson, Jr., reported for induction Thursday, said last night State Selective Service Headquarters had ordered him inducted on that date.

Following the Board's threat last week, Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Director, declared a misunderstanding apparently prompted the statement.

He said Mr. Feidelson, son of a former Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, merely wanted deferment long enough to take an examination at Yale University, but that the Board believed he desired postponement for a year. The Board said Mr. Feidelson clearly had asked for deferment through June, 1942.

History Repeats as Isolationists Oppose Armed Merchantmen

Continued from Page 1

some witnesses who would speak against the bill.

Representative John Vorys (R) of Ohio demanded that the official minority protest against only two days of secret hearings on the ship arming bill be inserted into the record and insisted on the right to speak on his motion.

Representative Luther Johnson (D) of Texas, ranking majority member, offered a substitute motion that the Committee go into executive session which carried, 10 to 6.

After a brief executive session, the Committee resumed open hearings.

Representative Karl Mundt (R) of South Dakota said he had wires from John Cudahy, former Ambassador to Belgium, and John T. Flynn of the America First Committee. Both, Mr. Mundt said, had advised him they requested a hearing from Chairman Bloom.

Mr. Bloom said he had received no requests from either but was willing to call both men on the phone and invite them.

"Cudahy lives in Milwaukee," Mr. Mundt said, "so I don't see how he'd get here today."

Mr. Flynn's telegram protested the "whole design to stifle discussion on and to railroad through this bill which is designed not to protect American ships but to get us into war."

Felix Morley, President of Haverford College, meantime, wired Mr. Vorys he would be unable to attend but that he had telegraphed his opposition to Mr. Bloom.

History Repeats

President Roosevelt and half a dozen members of his official family are formally asking Congress to arm American merchantmen, and today they face the same fight that led President Wilson to denounce "the little group of willful men" who held up the same move against Germany by a filibuster in 1917.

Today in Washington before the House Foreign Affairs Committee opponents of the proposed arming appeared as counter-witnesses in a crowded one-day session that followed the Administration's appeals for the step, delivered in a session lasting all day yesterday. But the real fight over the issue, it is commonly expected, will not be here in the House, where the issue seems pretty well decided, and where enactment of the bill repealing the Neutrality Law ban is expected by the end of this week by a probable margin of 80 to 100 votes, and very likely more. The real clash will come in the Senate where another group of isolationist Senators are already preparing their forces, just as Mr. Wilson's band of "willful men" did 24 years ago. There is even talk of another filibuster like 1917, and the observer who unexpectedly returned after an absence of close to a quarter of a century would be excused for muttering, as he surveyed the legislative and world situation "This is where I came in."

The isolationist witnesses at the House hearing sought to rebut the testimony given yesterday by three Cabinet Ministers, Secretaries Hull, Stimson, and Knox, and by Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, and Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, all advocating instant arming of merchant vessels. Line by line the argument followed closely the debate of 24 years ago. The lead was given by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, isolationist leader, back to lead the Senate fight against merchant ship arming. Mr. Wheeler reminded reporters in an interview that in 1917 war followed against Germany shortly after the merchant vessels were armed. Asked bluntly if he would lead a filibuster, Mr. Wheeler replied:

"I never have been party to a filibuster in my life, but there ought to be and undoubtedly will be debate on the question of arming ships."

Meanwhile observers went back to their history books to recall the parallel with former days.

Testifying yesterday, Secretary Knox said:

"It seems to me un-American and discreditable for us to ask American sailors to sail out upon the ocean, infested with merciless pirates, bereft of any weapon whatever to resist attack."

Secretary Stimson said the dangers from revising the Neutrality Act "would be far less than the perils we probably shall incur if we falter and fail to carry out the purpose of the Lend-Lease Law. . . ."

Admiral Stark assured the Committee that guns are available to arm merchantmen against air and submarine attack and Chairman Land said this step would not provoke attacks but deter them.

German Workers Prepare Now For 'Next Phase of War'

BERLIN, Oct. 14 (AP)—Workers released by the stoppage of production of certain kinds of unspecified munitions, announced in Adolf Hitler's Oct. 3 speech, are being put to work in other branches of war industry "to prepare for the next phase of the war," the Frankfurter Zeitung explains.

No workers or production facilities are to be allowed to remain idle, and new forces are constantly being mobilized to produce arms because Germany must win the armament race, the paper said.

In his speech, Hitler said Germany had unlimited amounts of munitions piled up at her disposal, and "I can now stop further production because I know that there no longer is any enemy which we could not overpower with the amount of munitions on hand."

The Frankfurter Zeitung said, "Although German armament production is decreased in one definite branch, . . . it will accordingly be stepped up with the utmost speed in other fields.

"Germany does not underestimate its enemy. It recognizes the production powers of England and American and knows both countries are feverishly working to overtake the German armament advantage, despite their slowness noticeable at first. Germany will also win this race.

"The difference between German and the growing British and American production may not be allowed to decrease, and in fact must be increased in our favor, quantitatively and qualitatively."

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Closing of Bosporus Blow to Russia

By William Yale

Assistant Professor of History at the University of New Hampshire, who was military observer attached to the forces of General Allenby during the World War

Events are proving that the narrow waterway between the Aegean Sea and the Black Sea is once more playing a decisive role in a great war. It may well be that the Dardanelles and Bosporus will be a vital factor in the struggle between Germany and Russia.

In the World War, by joining the Central Powers, Turkey effectively closed the only short route by which Russia's allies could supply the Russian armies with war supplies and obtain from Russia wheat and oil—an exchange that would have prevented the financial difficulties confronting the Czarist Government.

Mr. Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, saw clearly the necessity of opening the southern water route to Russia. It was he, more than any one else, who initiated the assault upon the Dardanelles. It failed.

Today Turkey's neutrality as effectively closes the southern route to Soviet Russia, as did Turkey's position as a belligerent in 1914-1915. The Finns and Germans, if they have not already done so, threaten to cut the northern route from Murmansk, the only northern Russian port open throughout the winter months.

Soon Closed by Ice

It would be very hazardous for Britain and the United States to attempt to send large quantities of war materials to the Soviet Union via Murmansk lest they fall into the hands of the enemy. Archangel will be closed by ice during the winter months.

Only the long and difficult routes via Iran and Vladivostok remain available as supply lines for the Soviet Union. Japan may close the Trans-Siberian route.

From all accounts the Russian armies are hard-pressed for equipment and supplies. Without them the Soviet Union may not be able to continue its resistance to the Nazi forces. No matter how strong the morale of the Russian soldiers, no armies can indefinitely maintain their will to fight against enemy forces vastly better equipped and supplied.

Unless supplies reach Russia soon, in sufficient quantities, a situation similar to, but far more dangerous to Britain and its allies, than that of 1915 may eventuate.

Russia needs supplies now. It needs them delivered in western and southwestern Russia. The quickest, shortest route lies through the Dardanelles and the Bosporus. This route is controlled by Turkey. It is closed by Turkish neutrality.

If Russian resistance collapses, if Russia is forced to make peace with the Nazis, it will be, in part, because the Turks control this historic passageway to southern Russia.

Possible Turn of Tide

If the Russians can hold out against the Germans up to and through the winter, it may be possible for the British and Americans to get sufficient supplies to the Soviet Union before the Spring offensive of the Nazis commences. If so, the tide of the battle in Russia may turn in favor of the Soviets next summer.

But this could only be possible if the morale of the Russian soldiers, in the meanwhile, does not collapse because of futile slaughter inflicted upon them by Nazi forces with overwhelming superior equipment, supplies, arms, and munitions.

In the World War, the collapse of Russia was offset by the entrance of America into the war. A collapse of Soviet Russia in 1941 or 1942 might well create a situation where the United States would be obliged to go to war against both Nazi Germany and Japan.

Not only all those Americans who believe the Axis Powers must be defeated, but all Americans who do not want the United States to get into the war, are directly interested in maintaining Russia's power and will to resist.

No Time for Dickering

This is not a time to dicker and bargain with the Soviet Union. If supplies do not reach Russia in time and in sufficient quantities, the Russian resistance may collapse.

Such an event would change the whole military situation. It would alter not only the course of the war in the Atlantic but also in the Pacific. It would place Britain in a perilous situation, and what is more important to America, it would greatly increase the dangers which confront it, threaten its present precarious security, and possibly force it into the war.

The collapse of Russia would very probably increase the duration of the war by months if not years, thus increasing its cost and prolonging its misery.

German Farmer Jailed For Not Weeding Field

BERLIN, Oct. 14 (AP)—A farmer of Bad Wilsnack, northwest of Berlin, was sentenced yesterday to three weeks in jail for letting weeds grow in his 18-acre field.

The court said the ground might as well have been occupied by the enemy as far as benefits to the German people were concerned.

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Sizes		Sizes	
13' 9" x 13' 5" ...	43 10 0	19' 7" x 13' 7" ...	62 10 0
15' 1" x 15' 0" ...	52 10 0	19' 9" x 15' 4" ...	69 10 0
15' 0" x 13' 6" ...	47 10 0	20' 9" x 15' 1" ...	69 10 0
16' 6" x 12' 2" ...	47 10 0	21' 0" x 15' 0" ...	73 10 0
16' 9" x 13' 7" ...	52 10 0	23' 8" x 15' 1" ...	84 0 0
18' 0" x 15' 1" ...	63 0 0	24' 3" x 15' 1" ...	84 0 0

RUGS TO MATCH

4' x 2' ...	1 17 6
5' x 2' 6" ...	2 19 6
6' x 3' ...	4 4 0
7' x 4' ...	6 10 0
8' x 5' ...	9 7 6
9' x 6' ...	12 12 0

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Nazis Move Nearer Moscow

By a Staff Artist

Campaign on Eastern Front

Broken line shows approximately the battlefront moving gradually closer to Moscow in the north and Rostov in the south. Arrows indicate the main points of German advance.

Tools Russia's Great Need, Harriman Radiocasts to U. S.

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP)—United States Lend-Lease Co-ordinator W. Averell Harriman declared today "Russia has the man power—what is needed is more tools" as the call grew more persistent in some London quarters for more direct British-American action on behalf of the embattled Soviet Union.

Mr. Harriman, who headed the recent United States delegation to the Moscow conference on aid to Russia, said in a Columbia Broadcasting System radiocast to the United States:

"I don't know where the front is tonight, we don't know where it will be tomorrow but I am convinced that, given the tools, Russia will fight on."

"The British are loading ships today, tomorrow—things that are vitally needed are on their way. The same is true in America. Time is everything. Britain and America are responding."

Soviet Leaders Praised

Mr. Harriman paid tribute to Russian leaders in general and Premier Joseph Stalin in particular, saying, "No man can work more quickly or with greater intensity."

"Our American airmen have been working with the Russians for the past months, showing them how to fly and maintain American aircraft," he said.

"They all reported the same thing: The Russian has become a first-class mechanic in the last generation. . . . Russia has learned to use the machine. We need have no fear of what will happen to American equipment, our airplanes and our tanks, that we send them; the Russians know how to care for them and will use them efficiently." Mr. Harriman said that before he left Moscow he knew that Stalin was satisfied Britain and the United States were coming through with the help he wanted.

Armaments On Way

"He had his answer," the American official asserted. "We had been able to assure him that substantially all that he had asked for would be available from our two countries."

Both Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Harriman worked long at their desks to give effect to promises to send Russia everything it wants in the way of material aid, and the British said that a procession of trucks and trains loaded with planes and tanks already was moving to ports.

Even the most optimistic, however, were inclined to doubt that these would be much help to Russia in the present battle.

Most agreed that the Russians probably will stand or fall on their own in this big battle, and that for Britain and America the important thing was long-term aid.

Lord Beaverbrook's own Evening Standard joined the large section of the British press calling for more action to aid Russia. "The people of Britain," the paper said, "desire that such an ally should be upheld at all hazards."

Pointing out that Lord Beaverbrook had pledged Britain to "do more, much more," than it is doing now to help Russia, the Standard said that the Nation "will go to work today with a better will now that its mind has been spoken, and it will look to its rulers to translate into action the implications of the pledge."

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NINE GREAT STORES AT YOUR SERVICE

London to Moscow: Take Heart

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation directed a special program to Moscow last night, comparing that city's danger with the German air assault which London endured last year.

Addressing his hearers as "Comrades of Moscow, Capital of Russia," the British announcer said:

"This night you have the honor to stand in the path of the Nazi warlords, as one year ago the citizens of London stood.

"We read with pride your determination to resist this arch enemy of the world. We hear with joy from (Lord) Beaverbrook and (W. Averell) Harriman, who have just left you, of the great and resolute preparation you have made to meet the assault, the last assault, says Hitler, before the Nazis conquer Russia.

"One year ago the Nazis came to London. That too was going to be the final defeat of Britain. Field Marshal Göring was going to break the heart of London, to batter and burn and mutilate our people, men, women and children, the workers in the factories and the docks, the A. R. P. defenders . . . he gave us fire and bombs and devastation and death. He killed thousands in a week. But he failed to do the one big thing he set out to do, to make us fear him and his murderers."

Moscow was urged to "take heart, and know that every worker here is laboring now on your account to send new weapons on your front, and every fighter here clamors for the day when he can take his place beside you."

Greeting from individual British workers then were radiocast to workers in similar capacities in Moscow.

The program was received in New York by CBS on a rebroadcast during BBC's North American transmission.

Bulgars Get Axis 'Pep Talks'

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 14 (AP)—Bulgarian official speakers "pep-talked" to the populace yesterday about aligning their country with Germany in making a new Europe.

In a summary of a speech carried in the Turkish press President Kalkoff of the Bulgarian Parliament said: "Bulgaria is happy to be able to participate in the gigantic combat—although without sacrifice of blood."

Bulgarian officials made three speeches during the day in resuming a campaign to make lagging Bulgaria get into line and do more for the "New Order" and more against Russia than it has been wont to do since the outset of the German-Soviet campaign.

The Bulgarian Interior and Agriculture Ministers challenged reports reaching Ankara that Sofia officialdom was hard-pressed to keep down pro-Soviet demonstrations and sabotage of Axis military efforts, especially in the Black Sea ports of Burgas and Varna.

Informed quarters here are convinced Bulgaria ultimately will be drawn into the conflict on the Axis side.

Somaliland French Protest British Attack

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 14 (AP)—The French announced last night that the Governor of French Somaliland had protested to the British East African commander, Sir Allan Cunningham, against an air attack on an Italian plane at Djibuti airport.

Authorized quarters in Vichy claimed the plane was clearly marked with a red cross.

The attack was said to have been made Oct. 5 just after the plane arrived from Gondar, where a small force of Italians is besieged in northern Ethiopia. Passengers, including three wounded and a child, had left the airport, but the plane and its mail were destroyed, the French said.

They Needn't Have Paid But Many Denverites Did

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 14 (AP)—Motorists poured almost their usual quota of nickels into Denver's parking meters yesterday, but it was unearned income for the City.

Police weren't marking overtime parkers. It was a legal holiday because Columbus Day came on Sunday.

Churchill Bars Debate on Aid To Russians

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill raised a screen of secrecy around the question of aid to Russia today, refusing to permit the House of Commons to debate the subject of British help and declining to discuss the course of the battle before Moscow.

In a brief Parliamentary exchange Laborite Emanuel Shinwell, advocate of a British diversion in the West, had asked for a debate on aid to Russia. The Prime Minister brusquely brushed aside questioners, however.

"Mr. Shinwell should not suppose," declared Mr. Churchill, "that he has a monopoly of anxiety in these matters. I do not see any reason at all for an early debate at the present time on the situation in the East.

"I think it might be detrimental. I am sure it would likely do more harm than good."

Mr. Shinwell declared that "there is considerable disquiet in the country about the whole substance and speed of the assistance rendered Russia."

Mr. Churchill said that any statement on the German offensive "must obviously be left to the Russian High Command who are conducting their great battle."

"I should not presume," he said, "to add anything to their communiqués at this juncture."

Laborite Aneurin Bevan cut in here with a charge that Viscount Halifax, Ambassador to Washington, had by "irresponsible utterances" in the United States given "gratuitous assurances to the enemy that they will not be attacked anywhere."

Mr. Bevan said that Halifax was "a man with a bad record this way."

Mr. Churchill asserted that Mr. Bevan's words were "abuse of a man who is on a high mission outside this country," and he stuck to his refusal of a debate even in a secret session.

2 Women M. P.'s In New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—The election of Mrs. M. M. Dreaver, the official Labor candidate, in the by-election for the Waitemata seat, gives the present New Zealand Parliament a second woman member. Mrs. Dreaver is the third in the history of the Dominion's Parliament. While New Zealand was early in admitting women to the franchise—the right was granted in 1893—it was behind the Mother Country in returning women to Parliament. Indeed, many years passed before the law was altered to allow women to sit in Parliament, although they were able to vote.

Mrs. Elizabeth McCombs was the first woman member of the New Zealand Legislature; she succeeded her husband in his electorate, and now her son sits in her place.

At the last general election Mrs. Catherine Stewart was elected member for a Wellington district, and now, for the first time, there are two women in the House.

All three women members have belonged to the Labor Party.

Nazi Drive Seen Slowed Only on Route to Moscow

By Kirke L. Simpson

Special News Service

Reports from London and Moscow that the German drive has lost some of its initial momentum seem to refer only to the Nazi thrust along the direct rote to Moscow via Vyazma. Elsewhere, Nazi armored spearheads apparently are still racing forward, bent on isolating the Soviet Capital if not upon its capture by frontal assault.

Berlin says that a panzer thrust, cutting loose from its support, is speeeding eastward from the Valdai Hills, northwest of Moscow. It is vaguely located as 140 miles northwest of Moscow and 100 miles from the Vyazma battle area. That makes Rzhev on the upper Volga the probable scene of action, and the Moscow-Leningrad Railroad north of the Volga the probable objective.

Berlin said the drive was headed Eastward rather than Southeastward toward Moscow. If that is true, it looks to be an effort to drive an encircling arm around Moscow to the North. There also are intimations from Berlin that panzer columns south of Moscow may have reached points far eastward of Orel or Kaluga.

Unless the Germans have already forced their way well Eastward of Vyazma, the Kaluga salient, 100 miles southeast of the city, is their nearest approach to the river defense system that surrounds Moscow in a great circle, roughly 80 miles in diameter. The widening course of the Volga to the North and East and of the Oka to the South and Southwest, with the many small tributaries of both streams, afford the pattern for a powerful inner circle of defenses.

Presumably it is along this line that London observers hope the Russians can stem the German tidal wave. It would mean, however, either separation of Russian armies in the Moscow area from those to the South, or Russian evacuation of the Donets-Don Basin in a race to reach the Volga. There are intimations in fact, that the Russians have already started a wide general retreat on the Kharkov front, south of the Moscow fighting zone.

The most immediate threat of grave disaster, however, is neither on the Moscow or Kharkov fronts, ominous as are the portents on both. On the extreme Southern flank, an unconfirmed report places Nazi advance guards already in Taganrog on the Sea of Azov and within less than 50 miles of Rostov. Berlin insists that Russian resistance on that flank, except in the Crimea and on the narrow strip of mainland south of the Dnieper Bend, has utterly collapsed.

Important to Russian war industry as are Kharkov and the Donets Basin, Rostov and it oil pipelines to the Baku field must be the prime Nazi objective of this massive offensive. Destruction of Russian armies in the field wherever and whenever they can be surrounded and mopped up, not the taking of cities, is Hitler's avowed aim. Rostov, however, has special strategic and economic values which make its capture even more important than the actual taking of Moscow would be.

It appears still possible that a siege of Moscow is the Nazi design if and when the city can be encompassed from North and South as well as West. There is every indication that once Moscow is cut off to the South, Rostov must fall and with it Russia's main oil source.

That alone warrants the conclusion that regardless of the ebb and flow of battle about Moscow, Hitler's generals have mustered forces in the far South for a breakthrough to Rostov and beyond without delay. It is the vital doorway to oil in quantities, and there can be no question that powerful British forces must be deployed in the Caucasus to protect the Baku field in co-operation with Russian armies there, once the Germans turn the Rostov corner.

Sub Tows Lifeboats to Coast After Sinking Portuguese Ship

LISBON, Portugal, Oct. 14 (AP)—Sinking of the 2,044-ton Portuguese steamer Corte Real by a German submarine was disclosed last night when her six passengers and crew of 36 were landed here by a trawler after the undersea raider had towed their lifeboats close to the coast.

Two Portuguese women and their two children, who were among the passengers, were given a 20-mile ride aboard the submarine, Capt. Jose Narciso Marques said when the German commander saw they were panic-stricken.

The only other passengers were an American physician, Dr. Charles Cant Buffinger, and a Frenchman, Jean de le Gillardie Renee.

The sinking took place Sunday afternoon, approximately 24 hours after the Corte Real sailed from Oporto with a cargo of tungsten ore, cork, canned fish and swiss watches for the United States.

The Captain said the submarine appeared shortly after a German plane had flown low over the ship. The submarine Captain came aboard, inspected the manifest, ordered everyone into the lifeboats and then had the Corte Real's seacocks opened, Captain Narciso Marques declared.

When the vessel failed to sink quickly the Germans opened fire on her with a deck gun and finally dispatched her with a torpedo.

Sea War Spurts

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Oct. 14

The war at sea took a sudden spurt forward today highlighted by the reported sinking of the British freighter Petrel with total loss of 94 passengers and 78 crewmen. In the Mediterranean Italy claimed torpedo hits on a British battleship and a 10,000-ton cruiser, while the British reported sinking or damaging at least five Axis ships.

The 1,354-ton Petrel sailed from Oporto last week to join a convoy bound for London and had as her passengers a number of prominent Poruguese.

Last August it reached Lisbon with 25 survivors of the ship Ciscar, sunk in a combined plane and submarine attack.

The British battleship and cruiser were torpedoed by Italian airmen who surprised them in the Eastern Mediterranean yesterday, the Italian High Command claimed today. The cruiser was declared to have listed heavily.

The fire from guns of the two ships and others in a formation of two battleships and several cruisers and destroyers badly damaged one of the raiding planes, a communiqué said, but all "returned to their bases."

Sinking meanwhile of a loaded Axis supply vessel of about 3,500 tons in the Mediterranean by a Netherlands submarine operating with the British Navy was announced today in London by the Admiralty of the Netherlands Government-in-exile.

To this report the British Admiralty added that British submarines had sunk two merchant ships and heavily damaged a third in attacks on Axis supply lines in the Mediterranean, while the Air Ministry announced that two direct hits were scored on a German warship by a British plane flying at mast height over Hjelte Fjord along the Norwegian coast late yesterday afternoon. The Ministry said the bombs "knocked out" the vessel, which was said to be of 1,000 to 1,500 tons.

Germany countered by claiming that German motor torpedo boats sank six armed merchantmen totaling 18,000 tons in an attack on a convoy near the British coast on the night of Oct. 12.

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Air Operations Set Record Even With Present Equipment

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

While the American air transport industry has recently been assured of adequate replacements in planes, it has just hung up an all-time record for operations with the present fleet. Over the past week-end Brig. Gen. Donald H. Connolly, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, announced that during August the 17 reporting air carrier companies flew 12,471,701 miles on domestic routes, an increase of almost 22 per cent over the total for August, 1940. Passengers carried were 491,417, or 40.5 per cent more than the similar month last year.

The 17 reporting carriers flew 12,471,701 miles on domestic routes, an increase of almost 22 per cent over the total for August, 1940, the CAA report said. Passengers carried were 491,417, or 40.5 per cent more than the same month last year.

Express shipments were up 53.3 per cent.

Northrup 'Flying Wing'

A radical new "flying wing" plane, designed by John K. Northrup, Hawthorne, Calif., aircraft manufacturer, has seriously attracted the attention of Army Air Force officials, it was authoritatively reported. According to the Associated Press, the plane, now under test in California, lacks both a fuselage and tail and is literally a "flying wing." A brief account of the plane's design, including a sketch, has been disclosed by a Patent Office publication, but officials said that details of the new design had been classified as confidential and placed in the secret patent files.

The flying wing of Northrop is propelled by two flat pusher-type engines which are built into the wings. The movable tips of the wings serve as a rudder and ailerons. The cabin is in the center and a gun turret has been placed atop each wing. The wing resembles a seagull.

Several tailless designs have been produced in the past, principally as private sport planes, but Northrup's is the first military design. Theoretically the flying wing design is capable of higher speeds and greater maneuverability.

Republic Aviation Corporation's new $6,000,000 plant in Farmingdale, N. Y., which now has three lines of the "Lancer" P-43 pursuit ships rolling from its assembly lines, is virtually completed, it was announced over the week.

Though the Turner Construction Company, the builders, are still putting finishing touches on the 500,000-square-foot building, Republic began operation in the building weeks ago. This expedited its manufacturing program so that finished planes are at present being delivered rapidly.

Ralph S. Damon, President of Republic, said that the new building ultimately will be tooled for production of Republic's new "Thunderbolt," the P-47 pursuit plane, the first Army craft to employ the new 2,000-horsepower double-row Pratt & Whitney "Wasp" engine. At present limited "Thunderbolt" production is being carried on in older sections of the plant while the new floor space is being devoted to expedited production of "Lancers."

The new plant will, of course, greatly increase Republic's facilities for turning out the high-altitude Army interceptor planes which are the company's specialty. The new unit, doubling existing facilities, is regarded as one of the largest and most efficiently planned aircraft factories in the East.

Designed by Albert Kahn, noted Detroit industrial architect, the Republic plant occupies 10 acres of floor space and is adjacent to a 240-acre flying field. It has also been designed for "blackout" operation.

Airplane Plates Designed

Souvenir china plates with airplane pictures on them—to complement the familiar clipper ship and historic patterns—are now available in a prominent Los Angeles department store, according to North American Aviation Corporation's house organ. The plates, available either in blue or dubonnet, are made by a well-known California kiln. The scene on the face is depicted in a style resembling a fine woodcut. On the reverse side appears a brief description of the aircraft.

An inked sketch of the plane is sent to an engraver, in the process of transferral from paper to china, and is etched on a copper plate. After having been cromium plated to withstand wear the copper cylinder prints the design on a special paper. This design is then transferred to the bisque, or unfired plate, in much the same manner as a windshield sticker is applied. The design clings to the clay and the paper is washed off. Then clear glaze is sprayed over the surface of the plate which is then fired at a temperature of 1,800 degrees, insuring the permanence of the design. The plates sell for one dollar.

Chile to Erect Barrier of Trees To Stem Steady March of Desert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—An expenditure of 25,000,000 pesos, about $807,000, is announced by Leoncio Chaparro, President of the Agricultural Colonization Bank, to bisect northern Chile with a forestal barrier to the great Atacama Desert, which has been moving southward toward the central, populated area at the rate of one kilometer a year.

When the Spanish conquistadors came down from Peru and arrived in Copiapo—a mining town in the Atacama Desert—they called this spot San Francisco de la Selva. Actually, there was a selva—forest—from Copiapo to the Huasco. Today, this stretch of territory is semi-desert, with trees and grass eaten up and the fauna driven back by the advancing desert, accompanied by acts of human hands which become more desperate with the scarcity in nature.

In the last days of the Spanish Colony, farms were still assessed on their pasture capacity. Some of these ran to 200 head of cattle. All this has changed within a little more than a century. In these same districts today there are but a few patches of stubble for wild goats. As far south as Serena there is a shortage of firewood.

Against this implacable advance of the desert there is only one remedy—a forestal barrier stretching from the Pacific Ocean to the Andean mountain chain. The line chosen runs south of the port of Coquimbo. The trees will be supplemented by an indigenous association of shrubs, grass and a variety of semi-tropical flora. It will be no thin line, but "defense in depth."

Señor Chaparro is confident that the barrier, when developed, will bring rain to make the desert recede and regenerate the province of Coquimbo. With the passage of centuries there would also be the prospect of recuperating Atacama. But that might have its drawbacks. For farther north are the rich deposits of nitrates. Rain would not suit that industry.

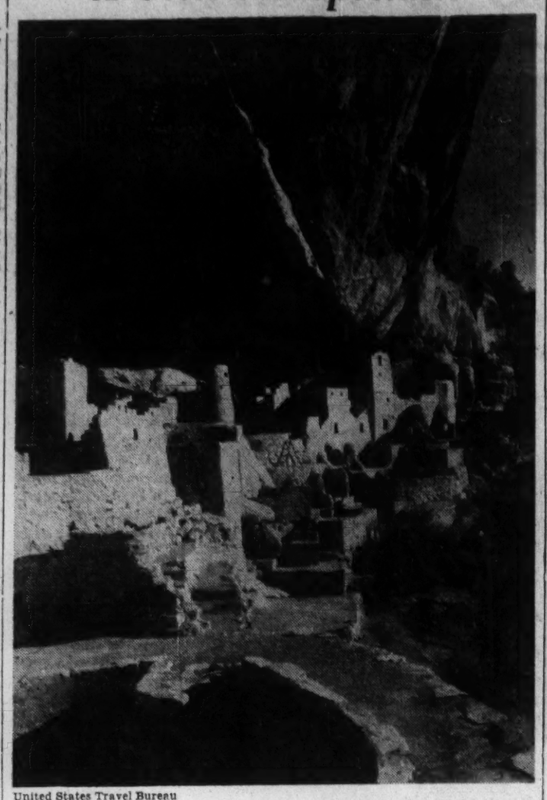
Ex-Hearst Men Named To New Chicago Paper

CHICAGO, Oct. 13 (AP)—The appointment of Jack Stenbuck of Boston as circulation manager of Chicago's new morning paper, and Warren Brown of Chicago as sports editor, was confirmed by the office of the publisher, Silliman Evans.

Mr. Stenbuck has been with Hearst papers for 20 years, the last three as circulation manager in Boston. Mr. Brown, a sports writer for 26 years, resigned yesterday from Hearst's Chicago Herald-American.

The new paper, owned by Marshall Field 3d, will have its offices in the building of the Chicago Daily News, an afternoon paper, and share the same production department. Publication is expected to begin late in November.

A Colorado Spectacle



United States Travel Bureau

Cliff Palace in Mesa Verda National Park

One of the attractions viewed by tourists who take advantage of the Land Cruise Vacation trains sponsored by the American Express.

Land Cruise Vacation Trains Open Fall and Winter Series

Along the Rails

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

So popular has been the Land Cruise Vacation trains, sponsored by the American Express, that a new series of these Banner Tours are being offered to the traveling public this autumn and winter.

The new tours will feature trips to the Southwest and the Sun Country of Southern California. A short visit to Old Mexico also is included.

While much country will be traveled over in the two weeks' time which the itinerary allows, not all of this time is spent on the "road." Guests will be in hotels for at least seven of the 14 days. In fact, those taking the California jaunt will have a whole week browsing about California.

Besides giving ample time in Arizona and New Mexico the tours include visits to two National Parks. For overnight stops some of the best hotels in the Southwest have been chosen, the famous Hotel Del Coronado, for example, the Biltmore of Los Angeles and Palace Hotel of San Francisco.

The 6,000-mile itinerary includes the Grand Canyon, Carlsbad Caverns, San Diego, Tia Juana, Agua Caliente, Coronado, Los Angeles, Hollywood, Catalina Island, Bakersfield, Oakland and San Francisco.

Careful planning makes it possible to include a great many of the high lights of the Southwest in a vacation period of two weeks and to do this for a surprisingly nominal sum.

He's a Real Fan

In response to last month's railroad column comes an interesting letter from Private Robert C. Zimmerman, stationed at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. Speaking of "personalized service" Private Zimmerman has this to say: "Although I appreciate you couldn't mention all of the Nation's crack trains in your article, I do feel that you should have made special mention of the 'most beautiful train in the world'—namely, SP's 'Daylight.' I've been on this flyer and this train really knows what 'personalized service' means!" Private Zimmerman is a real railroad fan for he also tells in his letter of taking "my camera in hand when home on week-end, leave and snapping shots of the Northwestern's '400, and the Milwaukee Road's 'Hiawatha'."

Arizona Limited

The deluxe, high-speed, streamlined, the Arizona Limited, which serves the Southern Arizona Sun Country, will be operated again this season. In making the joint announcement the Rock Island and the Southern Pacific have set the inaugural run of the year as Dec. 15. The train, which proved so successful last year, will be operated throughout the winter season and as far into the spring as the volume of traffic warrants. Drawn by powerful, streamlined Diesel engines out of Chicago, the Arizona Limited will maintain the same fast schedule upon which it operated last season, 39 hours and 40 minutes to Phoenix. For equipment the extra-fare streamliner carries all-room cars and provides stewardess-nurse service.

Red Arrow a Veteran

Fifteen years of continuous daily over-night service, in both directions, to and from Detroit, have been completed by the Pennsylvania's Red Arrow. Officials of the railroad estimate that Red Arrow riders have piled up a total of more than 2,000,000 trips between Detroit, on the West, and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on the East. The Red Arrow was originally established as an eastbound train, only, on Sept. 27, 1925. A year later two-way service was inaugurated. The trains in both directions offer a wide range of Pullman accommodations, including drawing rooms, compartments, double bedrooms, roomettes and modern section berths, in addition to adjustable reclining seat coaches.

Sight-Seeing Train

While the high-speed streamliners attract travelers in a hurry, the Great Overland Route maintains a so-called "sight-seeing train," known as the Pacific Limited, for the benefit of transcontinental passengers who prefer to make a leisurely journey, with only two nights and three days en route. The first day is spent traversing the pleasant farm lands of Illinois and prairies of Iowa, en route to Omaha. The next morning passengers awaken to the ranches of Wyoming, and the rest of that day is spent reaching Ogden. Here the train splits, one section going to Los Angeles and the other to San Francisco. The third day, on either section, carries sightseers over the Sierras, after which the descent is made, in late afternoon, either through the orange groves of Southern California to Los Angeles or the rich lands of the Sacramento Valley to Oakland opposite San Francisco.

Train Puffs

Luxurious long-distance trains, such as the Burlington Route's streamline Denver Zephyr, ordinarily carry as many as 30 employees, including enginemen, train crew, porters and waiters, cook, hostess, etc. . . . The Government of Mexico plans to put in first-class running order the rather neglected interoceanic railway across the Tehuantepec Isthmus which is 190 miles long and which connects the harbor of Puerto Mexico on the Gulf of Mexico with Salina Cruz, a port on the Pacific. . . . Canadian National has thought up the unique idea of putting interesting reading matter on their menus in order to help passengers pass their time constructively while waiting to be served the various courses. . . . The 290-mile railway between Guayaquil, the port of Ecuador, and Quito, the capital city, is one of the most thrilling in the world, according to travelers who have made the trip.

Prison Training Men for Defense

LEWISBURG, Pa., Oct. 14 (AP)—The demand for skilled workmen in the Nation's busy factories has filtered through the closely-guarded gates of Uncle Sam's prisons, William E. Hiatt, Warden of the Federal Penitentiary here, said today.

Warden Hiatt disclosed the prison's vocational training program has been speeded up and additional facilities installed in an effort to keep pace with the demand for job-instruction.

"We've put on a night shift in the machine shop for one thing," Mr. Hiatt said. "There has been an urgent need for welders—in fact, for practically everything in the mechanical line. Undoubtedly it's due to the defense program."

These classes, the Warden added, are "rather large" and "quite a number of men are getting jobs immediately after their release."

It takes about eight months, Mr. Hiatt said, to train a welder, depending on his aptitude for the work. Other classes include blueprint reading, mechanical drafting, machine shop practice and the usual type of maintenance work such as plumbing and carpentry.

Southern Educational Group Drops University of Georgia

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 14 (AP)—The University of Georgia was dropped from the Southern University Conference here by a committee that charged "political interference" in the removal of Georgia's Dean Walter D. Cocking, and students at Athens, Ga., staged a demonstration against Gov. Eugene Talmadge, a leading figure in Dean Cocking's dismissal.

Several hundred Georgia students paraded through Athens and the campus there last night, and, Student President Alpha Fowler said, hung an "effigy of Governor Talmadge in front of the main entrance to the campus."

The unanimous action of the Conference, composed of 41 leading colleges from Maryland to Texas, followed the appearance Sunday of a Georgia delegation including Governor Talmadge which defended the State Board of Regents' decision several months ago not to renew Dean Cocking's contract. A revamped Board of Regents and Governor Talmadge charged the educator with advocating racial co-education.

In an adopted resolution, the Conference Committee asserted that "not only was Dean Cocking dismissed without due notice and without just cause, but by a Board of Regents at the direction of the Governor and by a Board of Regents reconstructed for the purpose of securing that dismissal even against the recommendation of the President of the University of Georgia and the Chancellor of the university system.

Governor Talmadge, informed of the Conference Committee's action, said "no outside influence in the United States or on the face of the earth can discredit the University of Georgia." He asserted that he believed "the majority of those voting to discredit the University of Georgia are in favor of co-education of the blacks and the whites."

The Southern University Conference, organized in Atlanta in 1935 to promote excellence in scholarship in the graduate field and in the upper classes of undergraduate work, has power only to drop the university from its list. Vice Chancellor Alexander Guerry of the University of the South, who headed the investigating committee, also is a member of a group appointed by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools to probe charges of political interference in the Georgia State education system. The Southern Association could remove Georgia from its accredited list.

Chicago Children Not to Feel Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Children over 12 who like to visit the Field Museum of Natural History, and who have been admitted free in the past at all times, need have no concern over the Federal admission tax, now extended to cover educational and charitable institutions. The Museum itself will pay the tax, Maj. Clifford C. Gregg, Director, announces.

The museum is free to all on Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays. On other days adults, with certain exceptions, are charged 25 cents. Under the new Federal tax system there is no tax on admissions of children under 12. The museum, however, is supposed to collect and pay a three-cent tax on admissions of all over 12. Instead of making those children over 12 produce the tax on the admission which they, theoretically pay, the museum itself will take this out of its own pocket and pass it along to the Government.

The result of it all is that children, those in high school and colllege, as well as teachers, will continue to be admitted free at the museum on any day. The trustees, says Mr. Gregg, were unanmious in their decision that nothing should stand in the way of any child's obtaining the advantages offered by this famous institution.

Winter Storing of Tender Bulbs

Copemish, Mich.

Autumn brings many changes to the garden. Among other things it prepares all the tender bulbs and corms for their long winter's rest. That resting period is heralded by loss of foliage, sometimes a natural process, when the leaves turn yellow and drop off, and at other times the change is brought about by frost action. In either case, the roots are ready for storage as soon as the plant's process of making food has stopped naturally or been brought to halt by freezing temperature.

Although generally spoken of as the dormant period, the plants are not completely at rest; on the other hand, certain changes, principally chemical, are taking place—changes which are necessary before the plans can commence to grow again. Why these changes occur and how, are poorly understood by gardeners, but long years of experience and experimentation have taught us some of the conditions under which the action in the different kinds best takes place. Temperature, ventilation, and humidity we do know are important, and light often has a decided influence. Correct conditions vary so much that general directions cannot be given to cover all cases, but the specific needs of individuals will here be given in brief.

Practically all members of the amaryllis family, which includes the popular amaryllis or hippeastrum, the spider lilies (hymenocallis or ismene), the jacobean lily (sprekelia), tuberose, and the fairy lilies (zephyranthes), want, in addition to a high storage temperature, to retain their roots at all times. Other factors may vary not a little with seemingly no bad results, but let the storage temperature fall below 50 degrees (70 degrees is better for hymenocallis) or something else rob them of their fleshy roots and no flowers for a year or two will be a natural consequence. Amaryllis bulbs may be stored in the soil and pots in which they grew, but the others may be safely kept without any covering. The ones that have grown in the garden should be dug as soon as frost has touched the foliage, allowed to dry for a few days, when the foliage may be cut away, and the bulbs stored in boxes in an airy cellar.

Best Stored in Dry Soil

A few garden plants, including the dahlia and canna, are usually best stored in dry soil, particularly if one has not the special facilities used by commercial growers. The roots may be dug with a ball of soil surrounding them and stored with that covering attached. It is necessary, however, that the soil be thoroughly dry before they are put away for the winter. For that reason, most experienced gardeners first clean them of soil a and then store in perfectly dry peat moss, making sure that no moisture reaches the roots. It seems to be not generally understood that the fleshy roots of the angel's trumpet (datura) may also be stored in that manner. These three are given a temperature around 50 degrees.

A few popular garden plants, such as the gladiolus and summer hyacinth (Galtonia candicans), are so amiable that they will smile at their owner year after year, even though they are badly neglected. All they need apparently is a temperature a few degrees above freezing (36 to 40) and an atmosphere that is not dripping wet. The plants are dug and topped immediately, after which they may be put into their winter quarters. Others thriving under the same treatment include the tropical morning glory, ixia, and watsonia, the latter a cousin of the gladiolus which is becoming popular among gardeners.

Waterlilies Present Problem

Many bulbs which are ordinarily grown in pots may be stored in the old soil, pots and all being put in a place where a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees is maintained. The caladium, clivia, crinum, gloxinia, oxalis, and tuberous begonia are examples of this class. It is best to place the pots on their sides so no moisture will reach the roots to induce premature growth. Examine the pots frequently in late winter and spring to detect signs of activity. When that is apparent, the bulbs may be shaken out of the old soil, repotted in fresh compost, and started into growth. If any of the plants mentioned in this paragraph are grown in the open ground during the summer, they may be handled after the plan recommended for cannas.

Tender waterlilies present an entirely different problem. Although it is often suggested that the entire tuber, mother and babies, be taken indoors at the approach of cold weather, this makes storage a problem in limited quarters and is really not necessary. It is much more simple to remove the babies which grow near the base of the parent and store them in slightly damp sand in tightly-closed glass jars. First, though, the tubers should be dried a day or two to remove excess moisture. Store the jars in a 60-degree temperature and make sure by an occasional examination that the sand does not dry out entirely.— C. W. W.

A Tuesday feature.

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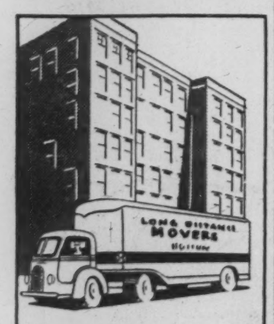

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The Home Forum

Grandmamma's Toys

WHEN I HEARD that there was to be an exhibition of early-Victorian children's toys at the Victoria and Albert Museum in Kensington, I felt sure that it would be attractive; but, actually, it was far more delightful than my anticipatory fancy had pictured it.

The collection was not large—one fair-sized room held it comfortably—but its smallness did not matter in the least; rather the reverse. One was able to savor the charm of the exhibits one by one, in leisurely fashion; to linger and return, instead of hastening from one to the other lest one's available time should run out before one had taken everything in.

* * *

The children appeared to give foremost place to a mechanical toy mounted on a high stand. The model consisted of an organ-grinder, accompanied by a monkey on a string, standing at the foot of a little raised platform on which a company of quaintly-arrayed dancers gyrated stiffly to the tunes he performed on his organ. The monkey danced, too. The whole thing had, of course, to be wound up in order to set it in motion.

"Lasts two-and-a-'alf minutes," explained the stolid-looking museum official in charge; "and my orders is," he continued confidentially, "as I'm to keep on windin' it up as long as the children wants it." There was an eager crowd continuously round it during my first visit, so that he was obviously kept pretty busy; but, when I went again, about a week later, the model had disappeared. "Gone to be repaired," I was told. The children's demands on it had evidently been too much for the ancient mechanism.

* * *

But the exhibit that attracted me most was a large dolls' house, dating from 1830. The faithfulness to reality of its equipment was amazing—the florid, heavily-patterned wallpapers, the multi-colored carpets, the multiplicity of curtains and draperies, of ornaments and domestic utensils; in fact, all the astounding variety of paraphernalia that went to the furnishing of a dwelling inhabited by a typical well-to-do English family of the period.

There was a nursery, with five or six children lying singly or in pairs in cots or cradles, guarded by a portly nurse in a rocking-chair. Towels were drying in front of the fire, there were jugs and basins and baths, a bed-warmer suspended from a nail on the wall and numerous little garments hanging up or neatly folded on chairs.

* * *

Mamma's bedroom was truly sumptuous, with a curtained four-poster, silken pillows, mirrors, both standing and hanging, hot-water cans, toilet accessories of all kinds, the indispensable hip-bath; and, presiding over all this grandeur, a prim lady's maid, with a sewing-box beside her and an unfinished undergarment on her knee.

In the drawing-room sat Mamma, in a wonderfully befounced silken gown, toying with a bit of lacy embroidery, while, opposite her, Papa leaned back in his chair with his legs crossed, holding a newspaper in front of his bewhiskered face. In a corner of the room was another couple, a young man and woman, whose attitudes rather suggested that a proposal was in progress. The walls were crowded with pictures, shelves, and minute brackets, while vases, screens, footstools and other small objects took up most of the space not occupied by heavier furniture. There was even a bird in a cage!

* * *

The kitchen was perhaps the most attractive of all. In front of the fire a buxom cook was comfortably toasting a piece of bread, while two footmen, resplendent in red velvet knee-breeches, lounged against the wall. And how the array of diminutive pots and pans, of china and glass, of brooms and dusters and other household gear must have delighted the heart of the fortunate owner of this mansion in miniature! There was a schoolroom, too, complete with books and desks and maps, where a child was sitting stiffly at the piano with a very upright teacher beside her. And, throughout the dwelling, every female creature was wearing pantalettes.

* * *

It really is impossible to give any adequate idea of the attractiveness of this dolls' house. It represented, as it were, a crystallization of the domestic atmosphere of the early-Victorian moneyed class. Complacent, unself-conscious, rather pompous, more concerned with ornamentation than with beauty, and yet with a certain solid dignity about it that was far removed from ostentation.

I found it difficult to tear myself away from that delectable dolls' house. There were several others, but that was the choicest. Attractive, too, was one of Pollock's toy theaters, all carefully put together from those seductive colored plates that could be bought till a few years ago in the little old shop in Hoxton that still bore the name of Pollock over the door. The scene was that of a fairy palace—a Victorian fairy palace, be it noted—with shining fountains in the background pouring cascades of tinselled foam into marble basins, arches, trellises, colored pillars wreathed with garlands arrayed one behind the other in the wings; and in the foreground a crowded company of ballet dancers and fairies, very pink about the legs and arms, huge-eyed, furnished with ballet-skirts or wings, as the case might be, but otherwise as completely identical as the contents of a box of matches.

A galaxy of bejeweled ladies and gallant gentlemen in high boots and plumed hats also formed part of the stage company, while at the sides of the proscenium tiers of lavishly decorated boxes displayed the torsos of elegant onlookers. Stevenson has written of these toy theaters—of the sheets of characters, "penny plain, twopence coloured," that could be bought at the Hoxton shop. It is good to know that at least one of them has survived where so much has been destroyed; but I imagine there must still be a good number carefully preserved. I hope so.

* * *

Another exhibit displayed a livery-stable with miniature models of every kind of horse-vehicle in use at the time. Here were to be seen exact replicas of the carriages whose names are familiar to us through novels of the day. Among them were barouches, wagonettes, brakes, phaetons, dog-carts, drags, landaus and an early hansom-cab. And most charming and elegant many of them were.

There was a case, too, of minute articles of many kinds carved in ivory or bone, or fashioned of frailest china, filigree metal, or tortoiseshell. It is difficult to conceive how human fingers could have made such things. Small girls clustered like bees about this case. "Oh, Mummy, isn't it a *darling* little tea-set? Look, oh, do look at the teeny-tiny piano!"

The boys preferred the early models of railway engines and tramcars or of the first aeroplanes; but the life-size model of a schoolboy, dressed in the clothes of the period and looking as though he had stepped out of a Dickens novel, attracted no attention at all.

* * *

There were a few books, but the children's books of this era were not particularly good; and I must confess that I find books enclosed in locked cases merely tantalizing. One has an imperative desire to turn the pages.

Another enchanting exhibit was a fountain of glass protected by a tall bell-jar. It was like a fountain in a fairy-tale. Bright-plumaged birds, red and yellow and blue, with long tails that hung down like silken tassels, were perched on the rims of a series of transparent basins, one below the other, into which fell showers of shimmering spun-glass water, frozen into immobility by who knows what magic spell; while below were masses of frozen foam.

I was seized with a passion of covetousness. How I should have loved to have that fountain for my own!

* * *

As I was reluctantly leaving the exhibition after my second visit, I found myself standing in the vestibule close to a little girl bubbling over with happiness.

"What did you like best?" I asked.

She looked up at me a little shyly, then in a sudden outburst of confidence: "The little ship," she said; "the fairy ship."

"The fairy ship?" I repeated. "I'm afraid I didn't see it. Where was it?"

She turned round and pointed. "Over there, behind the fountain," she said. I went back.

* * *

I don't know how I came to overlook it—the frail, exquisite thing, sailing the light foam at the foot of the fountain, though I don't think it really belonged there. Its decks were festooned with delicately-tinted flowers, and two tinny pennons, one pink, the other pale-blue, floated from the slender masts that rose from an ordered maze of crystal rigging. That such a fragile object should have survived the perils of so many years seems almost a miracle. And I had somehow missed seeing it. It had eluded my careful grown-up inspection on the two occasions on which I had visited the exhibition.

It takes the clear eyes of a child to discover a ship from fairyland!

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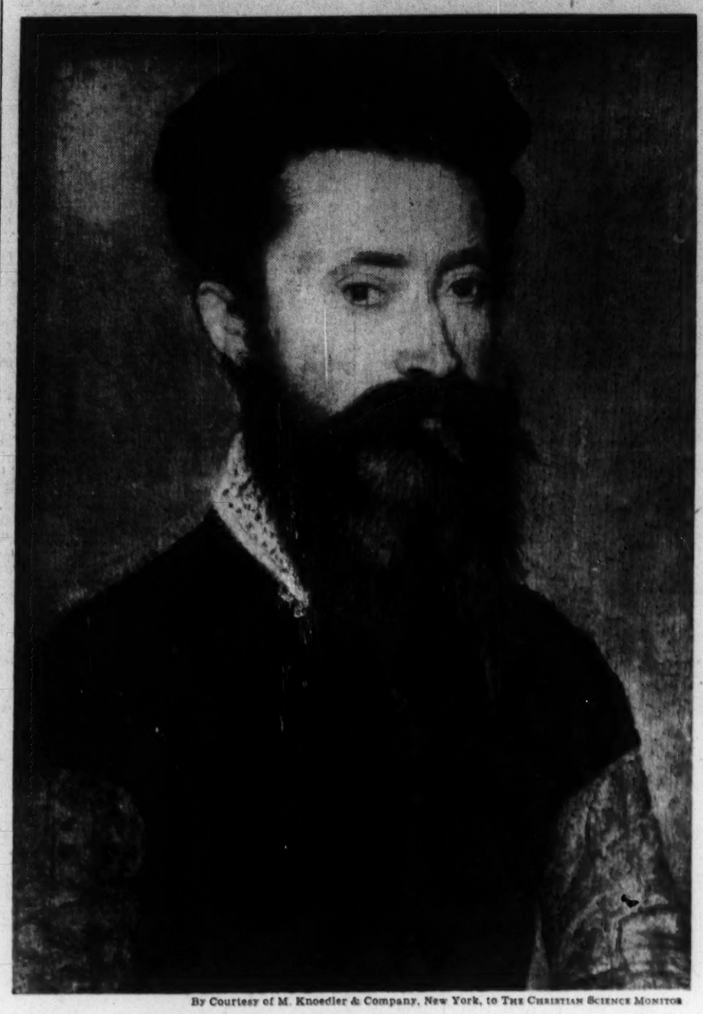
Like a Friend Come Home

Now the morning brightens around the cabin door,
brisk as a sea-breeze blowing on the shore.
Nuthatches chitter in the tall pine trees,
and down the canyon aspens weave a golden frieze.
Hillside and pasture have turned to yellow chrome:
Fall is back a-whistling, like a friend come home.

AILEEN L. FISHER



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PORTRAIT OF A MAN: *A Painting by Corneille de Lyon*

CORNEILLE DE LYON, whose real name is Claude Corneille, was born at The Hague early in the sixteenth century. Though it is believed that he went to Paris while he was still young, 1544 found him in Lyon. He took out citizenship papers three years later. Catherine de Medici visited Lyon in 1564, and was so taken with Corneille's work that she had him paint her portrait with her two daughters. He enjoyed a great reputation for his portraits during the reigns of Francis I, Henry II, Francis II, and Charles IX in France.

An Elephant Ferry on a River of India

OH, HOW I WISH I could have you here in this heavenly spot! The jungle all around us, the river below us, a blue sky above and everything bathed in delicious sunlight, a cool breeze blowing and cold nights. A fascinating film to do, a beautiful boy, and an elephant to match, and so much besides that I am distracted. One wants to sit by the riverside all day long and watch the river village people come and go; a strip of shining beach, bamboo behind, river before and these beautiful people out of a fable with their slender, fine cattle, shining pots, flowing saris and inimitable grace and graciousness. They are just getting water and washing themselves. But what a thing to see!

This morning Captain Fremlin took me out in his little boat. A couple of miles down the river and half a mile up is our range, between swift waters and too many rocks. It was lots of fun. We paddled down, close to the shore, under the willows and bamboo. Under the willows the carp, little and big, little splashes and big splashes, were jumping for the fluffy white seed-pods that drift down from them to rest lightly on the water.

Captain Fremlin knows the river stretch well enough now to know just what is there and where to look for it. We saw a bronze fly-catcher and then a wagtail. There was a wagtail, he said, that sat on a tiny knob of rock in midstream and poured its heart out in song. We came to the rock and there was the wagtail! And never have I heard a more thrilling song, not even a canary's. Another little wagtail stood quietly on the bank and never stirred as we came along, head cocked, entranced, listening. Kingfishers (so bright they made you gasp), plovers, doves, flights of them in the trees, all went about their business, and green fly-catchers, paddy birds and 'Dill the Kite.' . . .

Farther down was another sight to see, a ferry; not the ordinary kind. The ferrying was done by two elephants. They hauled the bullock carts across, while the bullocks swam and the drivers rafted themselves on a bamboo raft. Cart after cart came down and the elephants plodded back and forth and back and forth; an old tusker and a little cow.—From "Elephant Dance," by FRANCES HUBBARD FLAHERTY. (New York: Scribner.)

Widened Background

AS ONE OF the Japanese who had been shut up for centuries in their islands, practically with no contact with foreigners until the advent of the American fleet under Commodore Perry in 1853, I was pathetically biased with my insularity and was extremely conscious of my nationality in this great country. The word "Japan" spoken around me sent an intense and painful thrill through me.

But, after I had met a number of Americans who would say, "Oh, you come from Japan! It must be lovely in that part of China, with cherry flowers, Fuji-yama, and ladies with little feet—" and admire my *haori* coat, saying, "What a lovely mandarin coat you have on!" my intense feeling of nationality began to soften. "You charming girls convince me that you are admirable people. I know the Chinese are gentle and well mannered and not ferocious at all."—"Well?" I mumbled.—"I suppose you have seen the Taj-Mahal. That is the loveliest thing on earth. You Orientals have a true sense of beauty, but we don't."—"Well?" I mumbled again. And gradually my Japanese consciousness dwindled away, while in its place a vague and vast conception of the East arose, claiming to be the background of myself. Soon I got used to being mistaken for a Chinese, even in my long-sleeved kimono and heavy obi. First I tried to explain, but when I found that there was not much distinction between the words "Chinese" and "Japanese" in the mind of the average American, I stopped.—From "My Narrow Isle," by SUMIE SEO MISHIMA. (New York: John Day.)

"Renonce à tes fardeaux terrestres"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES BONTÉS de Dieu sont pour tous, et les hommes désirent vivement y avoir part. Dans le livre de Job, nous lisons ceci (11:13-16, 18): "Si donc tu tournes ton cœur vers Dieu, si tu étends tes mains vers lui, si tu éloignes de tes mains l'iniquité, et si tu ne laisses pas le crime habiter dans tes tentes, alors tu pourras lever ton front sans tache; tu seras inébranlable et tu n'auras rien à craindre. Tu oublieras tes peines, tu t'en souviendras comme des eaux qui se sont écoulées... Tu seras plein de confiance, parce que tu auras lieu d'espérer; tu regarderas autour de toi, et tu te coucheras en sécurité."

Parfois ce qui nous empêche de voir s'accomplir le bien, c'est la croyance qu'un passé inharmonieux influe sur nous et par conséquent nous limite. A son insu, l'on admet souvent cette influence. C'est là une condition mentale qu'il faut rejeter, car elle ne fait aucun bien.

Grâce aux enseignements inspirés de la Science Chrétienne, donnée au monde par Mary Baker Eddy qui l'a découverte et fondée, nous pouvons apprendre à nous affranchir de la croyance que les erreurs passées influent sur nous. Mrs. Eddy écrit, aux pages 352 et 353 de *Miscellaneous Writings*: "L'unique différence entre la guérison du péché et celle de la maladie, c'est que le péché doit être démasqué avant qu'on puisse le détruire, et le sens moral doit se réveiller pour chasser l'erreur; quant à la maladie, il faut la couvrir du voile de l'harmonie, et la conscience doit être libre de se réjouir parce qu'elle n'a rien à déplorer, mais qu'il lui faut seulement oublier quelque chose."

Quel encouragement pour ceux qui s'efforcent d'annuler la maladie ou de résoudre quelque autre problème en comptant sur le Christ, la Vérité, que Jésus révéla et démontra! Par la Science Chrétienne, les hommes apprennent à mettre en pratique les enseignements de Jésus, et au lieu de chercher la guérison dans les méthodes matérielles, ils ont recours à Dieu. La compréhension spirituelle de Dieu transforme la pensée, et ce changement produit la guérison, faisant prévaloir l'harmonie.

On peut chaque jour méditer le fait que Dieu, le bien, est la seule cause; que par conséquent l'harmonie est le seul effet. Dès lors on n'a pas à porter le fardeau de la veille ou à vivre dans la crainte de l'avenir. Il faut demeurer dans la conscience de la perfection présente du divin univers spirituel où l'homme est inclus. Lorsque la pensée s'arrête sur les qualités toujours harmonieuses et bonnes de l'Être divin, le vrai moi se manifeste, exprimé par les qualités divines qui reflètent Dieu. Cette communion avec Dieu apporte une joie pure, que nulle croyance de limitation ne vient troubler.

Tel dira peut-être que s'affranchir des influences du passé n'est pas chose facile. Le penser matériel suggère qu'ayant eu certaines expériences pénibles, on est moins fort, moins robuste, joyeux ou capable qu'on l'eût été sans cela. Ce sont là des suggestions fausses par quoi l'entendement mortel cherche à se perpétuer sous une forme ou sous une autre; il faut bannir ce penser en voyant qu'il n'a point de base dans l'Entendement. Ces erreurs mentales n'ont pas plus d'influence ou de pouvoir qu'on ne leur en attribue dans la croyance.

Un Scientiste Chrétien avait dû faire face à plusieurs épreuves — maladie grave, limitations pécuniaires et autres problèmes; permettre que le souvenir de ces choses remplit sa pensée eût été peu sage, et il le sentit lui-même. Pour corriger la tendance à s'appesantir sur le passé, il se remémora des versets bibliques, des passages empruntés aux œuvres de Mrs. Eddy ou à d'autres publications de la Science Chrétienne, qui lui avaient apporté le réconfort, les lumières et la guérison. Il apprécia et entretint ces vérités qui lui rappelaient les victoires sur d'anciennes croyances erronées. Il parvint ainsi à des perspectives plus favorables qu'auparavant; sa liberté, sa joie s'accrurent, et le découragement prit fin.

Avec gratitude, il recueillit comme autant de grains d'or toutes les déclarations de la Vérité; et bientôt il eut un trésor qui le récompensa amplement de ses peines. Le Scientiste Chrétien a raison de chérir ces déclarations de la Vérité, effaçant de la pensée l'histoire personnelle ou matérielle dont la valeur est nulle. Mrs. Eddy écrit (*ibid.*, p. 328): "Renonce à tes fardeaux terrestres; suis l'exemple de l'apôtre, qui dit: 'J'oublie ce qui est en arrière, je m'élance vers ce qui est devant moi.' Alors, aimant Dieu par-dessus tout et ton prochain comme toi-même, en sécurité tu porteras ta croix jusqu'au trône de la gloire éternelle."

Mais, dira-t-on peut-être, l'erreur est tenace, elle cherche à se répéter mentalement, à justifier son existence, à rappeler les conjonctures extraordinaires dont s'accompagna telle épreuve pénible. Si c'est le cas, il faut chasser la suggestion mentale agressive pour obéir à l'ordre que donne Mrs. Eddy, à la page 261 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Fixez votre pensée fermement sur les choses permanentes, bonnes et vraies, et vous les ferez entrer dans votre expérience dans la mesure où elles occuperont vos pensées."

S'affranchir scientifiquement de la crainte du passé aide à vaincre les croyances héréditaires et les autres tendances restrictives. Si l'on maintient une attitude mentale réceptive, on reçoit en abondance les biens que Dieu — le divin Amour — donne à Sa famille universelle. A mesure qu'on voit la réalité du bien toujours présent, la croyance au mal diminue, l'ombre des anciens discords s'évanouit, et chaque jour on s'aperçoit davantage que le ciel est proche.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

"Give up thy earth-weights"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE GOODNESS of God belongs to one and all, and men yearn to possess it. In the book of Job we read (11:13-16, 18): "If thou prepare thine heart, and stretch out thine hands toward him; if iniquity be in thine hand, put it far away, and let not wickedness dwell in thy tabernacles. For then shalt thou lift up thy face without spot; yea, thou shalt be stedfast, and shalt not fear: because thou shalt forget thy misery, and remember it as waters that pass away. . . . Thou shalt be secure, because there is hope; yea, thou shalt dig about thee, and thou shalt take thy rest in safety."

One obstruction to the present fulfillment of good in one's experience is belief in the influence of a discordant past with its supposed limiting consequences. Unwittingly, one often admits this influence. This is a condition of thought which is not beneficial, and therefore one which should be discarded.

Through the inspired teachings of Christian Science, given to the world by its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, one can learn how to gain one's freedom from belief in the influence of errors of the past. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 352, 353): "The only difference between the healing of sin and the healing of sickness is, that sin must be uncovered before it can be destroyed, and the moral sense be aroused to reject the sense of error; while sickness must be covered with the veil of harmony, and the consciousness be allowed to rejoice in the sense that it has nothing to mourn over, but something to forget."

This teaching is indeed encouraging to one who is endeavoring, through the Christ, Truth, which Jesus revealed and demonstrated, to nullify disease or to solve any other problem. Through Christian Science men are learning to make practical use of Jesus' teachings, so that, instead of relying on material means for healing, they turn to God. The change of thought brought about through the spiritual understanding of God accomplishes the healing, bringing harmony into human experience.

Each day one can reflect on the truth that God, good, is the only cause, and therefore that harmony is the only effect. Thus one need not carry the burden of the day before, nor live in fear of the future. One's need is to abide in the consciousness of the present perfection of God's spiritual universe, including man. As one dwells on the qualities of the divine Being, which are enduringly good and harmonious, one's true selfhood, expressed in divine qualities which reflect God, is manifested. Such communion with God brings pure joy, unclouded by any belief of limitation.

Perhaps someone may say that it is not easy to release oneself from the influences of the past. Material thinking would suggest that because of certain past difficult experiences, one is not so strong, healthy, joyous, or capable as one might be otherwise. These are false suggestions, through which mortal mind would perpetuate itself in one form or another; and such thinking must be seen as having no foundation in Mind, and thus dismissed. Such error of thought has no more power or influence over one than one, in belief, gives it.

A student of Christian Science who had had some difficult experiences to face, including severe illness, financial limitation, and other problems, felt that it was unwise to let his thought be filled with memories of these experiences. In order to correct the tendency to dwell on the past, he recalled passages from the Bible, from Mrs. Eddy's writings, and other authorized Christian Science literature, which had brought him comfort, enlightenment, and healing. He cherished these truths as landmarks of past victories over erring beliefs. This opened the way to greater freedom, joy, and opportunity than the student had known before, releasing him from depression.

Each statement of Truth, like a grain of gold, was gathered with thanks, and he was adequately repaid for his search in the treasure he found. A student of Christian Science may well treasure these statements of Truth, which obliterate from thought personal material history that is valueless. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 328): "Give up thy earth-weights; and observe the apostle's admonition, 'Forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those which are before.' Then, loving God supremely and thy neighbor as thyself, thou wilt safely bear thy cross up to the throne of everlasting glory."

But, one may argue, error is tenacious, and tries to rehearse itself mentally, justifying its existence, recalling the amazing circumstances of some experience. If this be the case, one should dismiss such aggressive mental suggestion, and follow Mrs. Eddy's injunction (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 261), "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

Scientific liberation from fear of the past can accomplish the overcoming of hereditary and other limiting beliefs and tendencies. As one maintains a receptive attitude of thought, one receives abundantly of the good that God, divine Love, gives to His universal family. As one sees the reality of omnipresent good, the belief in evil lessens, shadows of past discords fade away, and one finds daily more of heaven at hand.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1941

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Ascending Vice-President? ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

It is our contention, several times repeated, that a domestic revolution is occurring in our own American backyard while all eyes are turned across the street on Europe.

One instance comes to attention now, that of the Vice-Presidency. You probably haven't noticed it, but the Vice-Presidency has been abolished. Yes, of course the name is the same; but the job is different. Henry A. Wallace is performing one of the hardest assignments today in Washington instead of being merely a supernumerary, fifth-wheel of Government as Vice-Presidents have been for 150 years. The new scope of Mr. Wallace's activity may very well set a new tradition that will outlast the old one—that the United States Vice-Presidents are a sort of subordinate and substitute queen-bee, kept in an honorary swivel chair in the Senate, for emergencies, like a spare tire on the rear of an automobile.

But it isn't this quiet revolution that concerns us primarily just now so far as the office is concerned; we are interested for the moment in Mr. Wallace as a man—more particularly as a potential President. The question being asked speculatively by a good many long-range observers here is whether Mr. Wallace, who used to enjoy throwing boomerangs in his backyard, and plays a mighty fine game of tennis, is going to succeed Mr. Roosevelt and maybe toss boomerangs for enjoyment in the White House

There are a good many arguments for the belief, and there are a good many arguments against it. Let us set down some of the pros and cons, and, incidentally, consider Mr. Wallace.

Heir Apparent

Well, Mr. Wallace is in a beautiful technical position to get the job, largely because he may be Mr. Roosevelt's own choice as heir apparent. You remember how Mr. Roosevelt forced the delegates at Chicago last year to pick Mr. Wallace as his running mate? We were there and we watched the reluctant process, and we never saw anything like it.

Delegates liked Mr. Wallace all right, but they didn't want him for Vice-President. Mr. Roosevelt insisted, and Mr. Roosevelt had his way. If Mr. Roosevelt's prestige is undimmed in 1944, and if he then steps out of the White House, which most reporters believe he will, he can probably name his party's choice. Getting him elected is, of course, another matter. But just at present the Republican Party does not look any too strong.

Those are some of the pros in argument. Now for the other side. The big point here is that Mr. Wallace isn't the Presidential type, not the type anyway of past experience. He is shy, modest, scholarly and a poor speaker. He lacks, in a word, political oomph. It should be added that he is honest, conscientious, hard-working and capable.

There is a deep-seated love of humanity about Mr. Wallace, and a marked idealism that makes the people who know him best often exclaim that they wish a man of "that type" could be President. But they shrug their shoulders, to indicate he can't. Mr. Wallace doesn't sway people off their feet. He can't harangue. His campaign trip through the Midwest in 1940 was a flop. He didn't carry Iowa, his own State. If you listened to that Chicago Democratic convention, you must have felt the politicians' apathy to Henry Wallace oozing right out of your loud-speaker. Platinum-haired Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, maybe—there's a man with political "it"!—but not lank Hank Wallace who used to be editor of Wallace's Farmer and has been as folksy and undramatic as a country editor ever since.

Diogenes' Quest

And yet this quiet Mr. Wallace was the man Mr. Roosevelt picked for his running mate and insisted upon, it is even asserted, as a condition of his own candidacy. Why? We think we know the answer, though we admit it is only surmise. Here it is. Because Mr. Roosevelt trusted Mr. Wallace. Because he believed he more nearly approximated his own aspirations on social, economic and international matters than almost anybody in Washington. In a city full of political hacks who profess support for the New Deal without in the least understanding it, Mr. Wallace is an exception.

You can see what an appeal that would have on the President. And add to that that Mr. Wallace is the kind of a person who inspires liking and respect, whether you agree with his social philosophy or not.

We said the job of Vice-President had been abolished in the old spare-tire sense. In fact, Mr. Wallace now has two of the toughest jobs in the city. He is Chairman of the Economic Defense Board, which co-ordinates Cabinet activities dealing with national defense; and he's Chairman of the Supply, Priorities and Allocations Board (SPAB) which deals with priorities and supplies, just as its name says, and co-ordinates them with the British defense.

On top of that Mr. Wallace has a side job of presiding over the Senate when it meets and of acting as White House go-between in that key body. That combination of tasks is no sinecure. Mr. Wallace has his hands full. And when Americans get a chance some day of discovering the quiet revolution that is going on within these United States while attention is distracted to Europe, they may discover that that fine old job of Vice-President exists no longer, that is, except in name. Americans, let me introduce Mr. Wallace –Assistant President.

The Country Speaks: Oklahoma

Oklahoma and Free Speech ..... *By Ralph W. Cessna*

Charles A. Lindbergh was heard in Oklahoma City by one of the largest crowds that turned out for him in his series of speeches in the isolationist cause. It would be hard to say whether this showing was in spite of, or because of, the fact that the City Council denied him the right to use the Municipal Auditorium, and forced the meeting into a field on the outskirts.

But this fact does come out of it: A pretty large number of those who went to hear him didn't agree with him—and still don't—but they did believe in free speech, and they wanted to prove it. They represented, I am convinced, the ruling attitude of the people of Oklahoma.

There is probably a lesson here in the way in which denial of free speech arouses sympahty and interest and in the end perhaps reacts to the advantage of those who are discriminated against, but the point that is important in respect to Oklahoma is that its people are not as narrow and bigoted as we may have been led to believe as a result of at least two recent occurrences.

One of these occurrences was this Lindbergh speech: In regard to this, here is what one broad-minded Oklahoma City resident said: "A great many Oklahomans, like Chicagoans or Bostonians, do not always agree with their City Councilmen. It was the City Council, not Oklahoma City, which stopped Mr. Lindbergh from using the Municipal Auditorium. He didn't have many converts, but he got a big crowd here, of people who wanted to hear what a man has to say in this land of free speech."

'Book Trials' Other Instance

The other occurrence is what has come to be known as the "Book Trials."

In these trials, 12 persons are being prosecuted under the Oklahoma Criminal Sindicalism Law, the charge being based on their selling of books considered by the State prosecution to be subversive. The list of books so classified for the purposes of the trial include some whose presence there would probably surprise many who are active in the suppression of bonafide subversive activity. We won't name them, for that would get us into a legalistic controversy. It is a complex business at best. But it is such that charges of "witch hunting" have been freely hurled at the State prosecution, and hence at the State, and hence at the people of Oklahoma.

The prosecution was begun by John Eberle, Assistant County Prosecutor, in the absence of the prosecutor, Lewis R. Morris. Mr. Eberle is a Roman Catholic, and an active member of the American Legion, and has long been concerned over communistic activities in this country. Mr. Morris on his return was at first greatly put out at what Mr. Eberle had done, but is reported later to have taken up the fight himself upon study of the evidence revealed.

Oklahomans deny that they are on a "witch hunt." And to study them and their history, one is inclined to doubt that such a philosophy could find root here.

They Believe in American Way

They are not steeped in tradition—unless it be the tradition of the plains, an open, frank, friendly, tolerant tradition. They do find the American way of life very satisfactory, and, in fact, worth fighting for. But one would not expect Oklahomans as a whole to be intolerant.

One Oklahoma City businessman points out that these book trials are like "a Federal prosecution of murderers through the Income Tax Law." It isn't, he says, "a trial of books," but rather a way of getting at "known Communists who have been worming into Oklahoma's schools, and other branches of society."

In short, they are, it is held, not after books, or necessarily the writers of all the books they've listed, in an effort to present impressive evidence. They are only after those who would in subtle ways try to change that satisfactory American system.

Clear thinking folks in Oklahoma—and there seem to be plenty of them, judging from the way they've taken up their stand on the side of world order—are not, at any rate, in sympathy with all isolated incidents which might be interpreted as expressing an intolerant view.

To Change the Subject:

You Would Be Surprised ..... *By Euterpe*

The door bell rang quite loudly and I said, "That's the fur man, Mandy, I'll go." It was. I opened the door and saw him staggering up as if under a mountain of furs. But it was merely my own supply, come home from aestivating in his refrigerating rooms. He came in and shed them gently on chairs and tables. The room, I thought, vaguely, began to remind me of something long forgotten in Greek Street, Soho: or else of when my big-game hunting brother suddenly sent me his collection from the Himalayas. We had looked on it aghast when it arrived. But this was only the old remembered collection of years, resurrected as usual in October, but unusually arriving all at one time.

We balanced on the remaining free spaces on chair arms and began to talk, for we are, as I hope, old friends by this time. I asked after the red fox scarf. He recollected it as an old familiar friend, "I didn't know we had it still. I'll take your white one back with me; it is wearing pretty well." We regarded the white one with interest; especially its new tail.

And then I asked after the minks. I was stroking my comparatively newish mink collar at the moment. "At least the new taxes won't affect your mink farm?" I have always been interested in his minks. He had told me very, very seriously once, that no one could really love a mink; they had a mean streak which was helpful to softhearted owners, when the awful time came for them to turn into collars—like mine.

"No. The taxes don't affect that. Oh, I wish you had seen us yesterday. The customers came in droves. But we do find it hard to get food." He was back on the mink question now. "You see it is all going to England." "The minks?" I asked rather futilely but thoroughly mixed. I had just got the droves of customers, arriving on the last day before the new taxes went into force, out of my head. "No, not the minks." He smiled and straightened up his tall dark length. "It's what we feed them. Milk powder and tomato juice. They want it all for the children in England." I was getting a little more confused. "Tomato juice and powdered milk?" "Yes, you see they think the water supply might be destroyed so they have to have tomato juice and milk powder."

"So the price for the minks has gone up," I said. "Lots of things have gone up in price," he said, smiling down at me and preparing to take the white fox scarf off on his arm. "I'll bring back the red fox the next time I'm around."

"As for the things the Government is taking," he added, as he went down the stairs, "you'd be surprised."

Iceland: A Course Charted by Great Men

Arctic Nation honors patriots who have guided it safely from colony status to independence; painters, sculptors, writers, and musicians who have brought it renown, and industrial leaders.

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Oct. 13 (AP)—The world's oldest parliament—called the Althing—opened today. Foremost on its agenda were measures to absorb large numbers of troops under the Anglo-American occupation agreement and to control the rising cost of living.

By Maurine Robb Merrick

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sessions were begun amid shouts of "Long live Iceland!"

I sat talking the other day in the lobby of a New York hotel with a friend from Iceland.

"Would you consider Jon Sigurdsson was a great man?" I asked.

"Yes," he replied. "He is."

In that simple statement lies a wealth of meaning. He is, not was. The man had passed away more than 60 years ago, but he *is*, today, to his countryman. The fine qualities of Jon Sigurdsson, his statesmanship, his unselfed love of Iceland is as much alive today as it was when he was orating, writing and editing, trying to create for Iceland its full measure of independence. Reverence for greatness is a national quality.

From Iceland's roster of great men, I have selected only a few, each representative of a certain phase of life in Iceland. Most of them are my friends. All of them—painter, statesman, sculptor, historian, musician, and merchant—have at least one thing in common. Each has served Iceland well. Asgrimur Jónsson packs painting materials on the backs of sturdy Icelandic ponies and journeys into the glacial fastnesses of Iceland's interior to make its rugged beauty live on canvas for his countrymen. Einar Jonsson molds clay into the heroic form of an Icelander who stands erect, tall and comely in a park in Philadelphia for Americans to admire. Sveinbjorn Sveinbjornsson took the inspiring words of another great Icelander, Matthias Jochumsson, and set them to stirring music for the National Anthem of Iceland.

Leader for Liberty

"The beloved son of Iceland, her honor, sword, and shield." These words are inscribed on the monument of Jon Sigurdsson in front of the Althinghus in Reykjavik. He was without doubt the greatest figure in modern Icelandic history. He has been described as a "peerless" leader in the struggle for national liberty in Iceland. Born in 1811, he attended the schools in his native country and then went to the University of Copenhagen.

In Copenhagen, Sigurdsson distinguished himself as a scholar and soon became a recognized author. He specialized in history, architecture, and philology. He waged an unceasing battle for the economic freedom of Iceland. To further this cause he founded and became chief editor of a periodical called, Ny felagsrit. He demanded an independent national legislature for Iceland, free from Danish control. His wisdom brought about many changes in Iceland. On his advice, the Althing was moved from Thingvellir to Reykjavik and began functioning there in 1854.

Free trade for Iceland was another reform he urged. He was instrumental in having a law passed which allowed Iceland to trade with all nations. Before that its trade had been limited to Danish subjects. Freedom of the press was another liberty achieved through Sigurdsson's efforts. He struggled continually for greater independence, with here a little, there a little, gained. In 1874, a petition drafted by the leaders in Iceland and modified by Sigurdsson was accepted by the Danish King. There was general rejoicing at the celebration in Reykjavik, which was attended by the King and his retinue. But Sigurdsson was not satisfied and is reported to have said to the King that since the chief wish of the Icelanders had not yet been granted, he could not be satisfied. In other words, complete independence from Denmark, nothing less, would satisfy him. This has just been accomplished last month, with the appointment of a Regent in place of the Danish King.

Four of Iceland's artists were considered so great by the Icelandic Government that it granted them an annual stipend which enabled them to further study at home and abroad free from subsistence worries. These men are Asgrimur Jonsson, painter, Sveinbjorn Sveinbjornsson, composer, Indridi Einarsson, dramatist, and Einar Jonsson, sculptor.

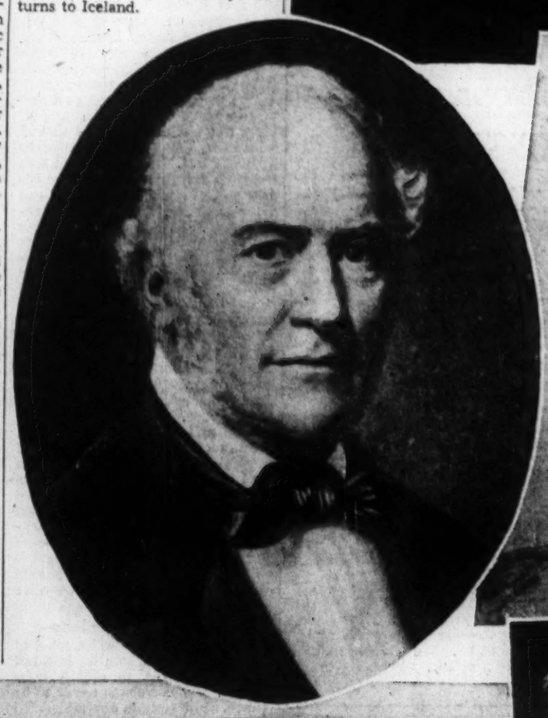
Four Great Artists

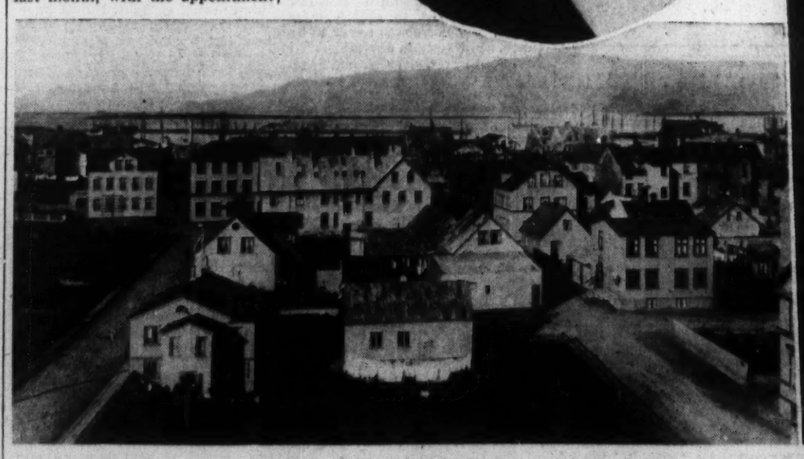
Each one of these four men might be called the "father" of his particular field—Sveinbjornsson the father of music in Iceland, for he is really, so far as I know, the only outstanding composer, Einarsson, the "father" of Icelandic drama, Einar Jonsson the "father" of sculpturing, and Asgrimur Jonsson the "father" of landscape painting.

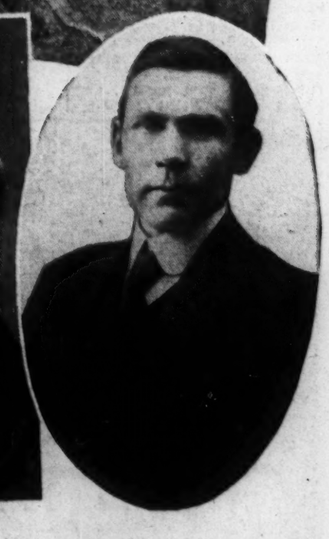
For more than 50 years, Sveinbjornsson published songs and lived in Edinburgh, Scotland. But, as do all Iceland's distinguished sons, ultimately he returned to Iceland, and became really a son of the Althing. Having composed the national anthem; having written accompaniments for folk songs of his country, including one lullaby which everyone in Iceland sings, it is so haunting and so beautiful, he also wrote cantatas, one of which he presented in Copenhagen before the King of Denmark, the Empress of Russia, and Queen Alexandra of England. There were two choirs of 150 singers each, and an orchestra of 75 pieces, with the composer wielding the conductor's baton. For this work, the Danish King conferred upon him an order of knighthood. Later, when he conferred upon the explorer Stefansson the Order of the Falcon, he also gave it to the musician Sveinbjornsson.

Einarsson, as did his contemporary Sveinbjornsson, worked indefatigably all his life. He wrote dramas for more than 60 years and frequently played in them himself. He translated Shakespeare into Icelandic, he labored unceasingly toward the establishment of a national theater in Iceland, and lived to see at least the shell of a beautiful modern building constructed.

There are few strictly speaking tourists sights in Iceland. But the museum built by the Government for Einar Jonsson is one. Here is to be found every fine piece of sculpture he has executed except the statue in Philadelphia's park. Here he works, and in an apartment tucked away somewhere in the museum he also dwells when he is not abroad studying. Yet, in spite of flattering offers to remain in foreign countries, he always returns to Iceland.







Some of the Men Who Have Brought Renown to Iceland

Upper: Statue by the Icelandic sculptor, Einar Jonsson, of Thorfinnur Karlsefni, leader of the first expedition of white settlers in America following discovery of the continent by Leif Ericson in 1000. The statue is in Philadelphia. Center left: Jon Sigurdsson, champion of freedom in Iceland. Center right: Einar Jonsson, renowned sculptor whose museum in Reykjavik is a point of interest. Lower left: View of Reykjavik. Lower center: Sveinbjorn Sveinbjornsson, composer. Lower right: Asgrimur Jonsson, painter.

The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—October 14, 1941

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Woman Tells of Her Experience In a Concentration Camp

Prisoners who have escaped from the terrible concentration camps of Europe are continuing to make their way to the United States. These victims have tales of suffering to tell that are hard to listen to—but from which no thinking American should turn away because of the unpleasantness of the subject. Mortal existence in most parts of the globe today is not pleasant. It is fraught with suffering. And no free people can shrug away the moral obligation to face the facts and do all in their power to remedy them.

Among former concentration-camp inmates to reach the United States recently is a young woman, Hilde Walter, formerly a brilliant journalist on the staff of the Berliner Tageblatt Under indictment for allegedly insulting Hitler and Franz von Papen, Miss Walter was forced in 1933 to flee to France. In 1940 she was interned at dread Camp Gurs. In this article she tells us quietly what it means, in suffering, to be interned in a European concentration camp. The conditions she describes are degrading almost beyond belief. Refinement, breeding, delicate rearing, culture, high ideals, womanhood itself—these apparently mean nothing to Europe's ruthless war lords. Here is a calm, bald account of conditions in Europe, which all citizens of free countries will do well to read—and ponder soberly.—Editor.

By Hilde Walter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On May 13, 1940, I, along with all the other German-born residents of Paris, was ordered interned. When the German offensive in the west began on May 10, France faced it, confident. But the unbelievably rapid advance of the Nazi armies jolted the French with terrible suddenness from their faith in their own "invincible" defense. Terror brought utter hysteria. Paris seethed with fantastic rumors. The slogan became: "Everyone of German birth is a fifth columnist." We were all interned, even those of us who had had to flee from Germany because of our anti-Nazi activities.

After a horrible week herded in the glass-domed sports arena in Paris, 3,000 of us women were dispatched to the country. After 24 hours on a sealed train, we were put into trucks and moved out into the open countryside.

The landscape degenerated into a shadeless plain, a desert of dry caked mud. Suddenly a vast monotonous pattern loomed before us. It consisted of endless rows of wooden barracks, barbed wire fences and armed guards.

Transferred to Gurs

This was Gurs—the dreaded concentration camp where the Spanish Loyalists had been housed and had rotted for two years.

The camp was divided into about 20 sections or blocks. Each block was surrounded by a three-fold barbed wire fence. Within each block were 25 barracks. The barracks were all alike, each being 13 feet wide and 85 feet long with a wooden door at each end. The two roofs began directly on the ground and rose at a sharp angle. There were air holes, to be opened by wooden slats, in the slanting walls.

For the 1,300 persons in one block there were twelve foul-smelling, half-exposed, outdoor toilets. Near the fence, there were 20 faucets with wooden troughs for all our washing; and the administration limited the use of the water supply to half the day. Nowhere was there a table, chair or a bench. Food was prepared in great pots over an open fire.

Sixty of us were assigned to each barrack. We lay in the darkness on narrow sacks, crowded so close that our shoulders almost touched. Our sacks were half filled, and the straw stuffing was hard and stale. Sometimes the rain leaked through the roof and seeped up through the floor from the quagmire ground.

We soon overcame our first paralysis of despair; transformed ourselves from pleading victims to responsible individuals bravely, calmly making the best of a hard lot. There were French matrons, who imposed the regulations of the military command. But an internal leadership, and a natural and unsystematized democracy, rapidly emerged.

Organized Themselves

First the barracks must be cleaned. Brooms were fashioned from the grass that grew at the edge of the barbed wire fence. We had no buckets, so we formed a human chain from the faucets to each barrack, every woman passing on little, water-filled tin cans. One group made tables and benches from smuggled boards; another mended clothing and sewed sleeping bags; another did the laundry; another washed and cut hair. Some groups taught Spanish, others English. And still other groups did exercises under the guidance of a gymnastic teacher. A regular bureau was formed to provide legal and social advice to all. Our women doctors and nurses worked night and day.

We were always hungry. Our meals chiefly consisted of big indigestible peas, foul-smelling codfish, bitter ersatz coffee and bread. On rare occasions there was rice, a potato, or a small cube of meat. This diet produced an outbreak of illness. Our food was also heavily dosed with bromide which left many of us in a sickening stupor.

When there were more than 5,000 of us there—women had kept arriving from all parts of France—rations were steadily reduced.

There was no news from the menfolk, from the friendly French organizations, or from the Deputies who had promised to have us released within the week. We received the same curt reply from all the French and the international welfare agencies in Paris whom we had asked for food and funds for the destitute: "We regret our inability to comply with your requests because of the official regulations. Unfortunately we cannot give you any further explanations."

We knew the explanation. We were supposed to be "the enemy." And money transfers to "enemy aliens" were not allowed. It was a different story with Hitler's German subjects! The Swedish Embassy was responsible for them; they were regarded merely as interned civilians in enemy territory. They were permitted to receive supplies from relatives in Germany. But we who had fought Hitler, we, the persecuted and exiled, alone were outlawed. To the French we were Boches and spies; to the Nazis, traitors and enemies of the state.

Could Get No Answers

After the Nazis had reached the Somme, newspapers were forbidden. We still had no idea as to whether we were to remain interned for the duration of the war, whether our cases would be examined as promised, or whether we were expected to apply individually for our release. Our delegates were unable to extract from the French officers any precise answer to these questions. We were permitted only the endless futile consolation of being allowed to prepare lists. These lists were to contain the details of our leaving Germany and a description of our anti-Nazi activities. The only help these lists would ever render—would be to the Gestapo!

On the morning of June 12 we discovered that trenches had been dug and anti-aircraft guns set up in the field next to the camp. The Italians had declared war. And French planes were always overhead. Three days later came the awful news: "Yesterday the Germans entered Paris from the South. Today the Nazis are marching on the Champs Elysées. Today the Swastika flies over the Place de la Concorde."

A pall of mourning fell over the camp—mourning at the coming of horror and the death of hope. The French authorities sensed our despair, and understood at last that we were no Fifth Column.

Even here, by the Spanish border, we knew we might awake any morning to find the Swastika flying over the camp. We learned from one Heinrich Schultz that our lists and appeals lay untouched on the desk of the Commandant.

Schultz was a strange man of doubtful character. He was a Czech refugee and a former soldier in the army of Loyalist Spain. He was an inmate of the camp and at the same time a confidant of the authorities. He was permitted to move freely within the camp zone.

On June 18 a new announcement was posted on the bulletin board: "Wives, mothers, daughters of those who serve under the flag of France are eligible for release. Such persons must have their papers ready for individual investigation."

We sent our ablest spokeswomen to the Commandant to ask for the release, first, of the handful of political refugees whose lives would be placed in immediate peril should the Nazis gain control over the camp. Again we were told to make a list.

We were not reassured. Something had to be done immediately. Heinrich Schultz had proposed a dangerous and illegal project. He would smuggle us out of the camp with forged papers. Few believed his promises, but there was no other way open. Secretly we arranged our baggage; and for two days and two nights we waited.

The Escape Is Undertaken

On June 20th, late in the evening, came the word: "Schultz is ready." We had to break up in small groups. Half of my group had their false discharge slips. The others were to receive theirs at the end of the camp zone, where a truck was to meet us. We went to the gate of our block. Schultz, posted outside, mumbled something to the guard; and we were allowed to pass. Schultz moved out of sight. Ten feet further we were stopped by a squad of mounted soldiers. Talk was of no use. These men were troops sent for reinforcement. Two officers and more guards arrived. We implored them to permit us to go to the camp exit and to give word to the "ambulance." They did not stop us. We moved on another 300 yards. We thought we were lost. But at the exit was Heinrich Schultz. He took one officer aside. What they said we can never know, but finally Schultz returned with the necessary blanks and began to fill them out with flying fingers. Suddenly the Commandant appeared. He closeted himself with Schultz in a guard house. We waited, trembling, in the dark. Perhaps now our poor friend was having to answer for his good will.

The next three quarters of an hour seemed like eternity. Then the Commandant came out of the guard house. He passed us without a word and returned to the camp. Schultz came to us, hoarse with excitement. He had our slips. The "ambulance," an open truck, was waiting for us. Fourteen women were already inside it. We moved forward. The darkness was fragrant with the rich smell of trees and grass. "Where to?" came the voice of the driver. We hardly cared. We knew only that we were to be free.

Desperate Pleas for Help

In the next two months, most of those thousands whom we had left behind managed to obtain their release. But Gurs was never to be empty. Six thousand Jews deported from Southern Germany, and 6,000 refugees transferred from various other French concentration camps, moved in last fall and winter. Hundreds of desperate cries for help have arrived in the United States—censored letters and smuggled ones. They contain such pleas as: "We frequently sink knee deep into the mire. Ninety or a hundred persons are crowded in one barrack, many without straw, on the bare damp floor. The poor hunted people die like flies; and we, whose endurance is worn to shreds, can hardly bear to watch the misery and horror any longer. We are without hope."

To rehearse all this misery, portray these frightful cruelties, would be inexcusable if they had occurred centuries ago, in a time and world utterly remote from the United States today. But these things are occurring now, today, in all the conquered countries. And they will occur, and increase, until Naziism is put down.

Camera Guild, Inc., New York

"Our teen-age daughters," writes Mrs. Winifred Inglis Baumgartner, "are certainly not unreasonably critical of us. They are sincere and generous. They are square-shooters. At the same time, however, they are modern enough to be keenly observant and shrewd in their appraisals of us." One 16-year-old girl, who had been away at school for a year, said to her, "Some of us were talking one evening and we agreed that, while mothers are a pretty fine lot and we've missed them like everything this year, we don't like it when they are indefinite." If you will read the series by Mrs. Baumgartner which starts today, you will discover some of the other things your teen-age daughters do and don't like, things they often talk over when they get together at afternoon parties or dormitory spreads.

Teen-Age Daughters Discuss 'Problem Mothers'

(1) They Are Loyal but They Have Some Provocative Criticisms. Can We Mothers Take Them?

By Winifred Inglis Baumgartner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you mothers been coasting along, fairly well satisfied with yourselves as parents? So have I. And it's such a comfortable feeling you'd think I'd leave well enough alone, wouldn't you?

But recently a streak of curiosity got the better of me, and off I went to do a little sleuthing. What I learned gave me quite a jolt (which probably served me right). And I came crawling back with my face red and my maternal spirit humbled.

Now, since misery loves company, I can't allow you other mothers to continue to sit back complacently. So here I come to stir you up and make you share my blushes. Brace yourselves for a shock or two, and let's hope we can all take it.

Are There Problem Mothers?

You see, a few months ago, as some of you readers may recall, I found mothers so willing to admit and discuss problems concerning their teen-age daughters—problems relating to congenial home life, allowances, dates, and home duties—that I felt there might very possibly be another angle to probe. How, for instance, about the daughters? Could they by any chance have problem mothers?

They could! And they do!

Understand, the girls interviewed were very polite about it. They were most reluctant, really, to discuss their mothers. Listening to their hesitantly voiced criticisms, I was impressed again and again by the fairness of the girls. Our teen-age daughters are certainly not unreasonably critical of us. They are sincere and generous. They are square-shooters. At the same time, however, they are modern enough to be keenly observant and shrewd in their appraisals of us.

What the Daughters Say

To put it bluntly, there seems to be considerable room for improvement in every one of us mothers. Let's take a look at some of these criticisms—the milder ones; until we get used to the idea of being tagged "problem mothers."

"Mothers," said many girls, "fuss too much. They wear themselves out sputtering about a hundred and one little things. We're always hearing about the cleaning woman who leaves the lamp plugs pulled out; the sheet that got caught in the wringer; the toaster put away all crumby; the card table with the sagging leg; the luncheon they're planning for their friends. They (mothers) get down and squint for dust on chair rungs; they make people who are relaxed and contented get out of one chair and move to another 'where they'll be more comfortable.' They fret for weeks over the preparation of a club lesson, without getting down to work on it.

A Matter of Perspective

"Now probably," continued the girls, "lots of mothers stay home too much and lose their perspective about such things. And we realize that they do have many petty annoyances to meet. But it seems to us that they magnify these to undue proportions by harping on them so much. Couldn't they learn to let these troubles slide off a bit? Continually talking about them sort of takes the fun out of life for the whole family."

Do any of those sound familiar? No? Then maybe you are the calm type, not easily ruffled. How about these?

"Why don't mothers put on make-up every morning?" asks Leonora. "It takes only a minute and they look twice as attractive. Younger, too."

"I can always tell when mother is about to tackle a big job," claims Helen G. "No rouge!"

"Mother comes down every morning in a fresh housedress but never any belt! It's horrible!" moans Ruth K. (That reminds me. Whatever happened to my blue one?)

"My mother's hats are all wrong. No style! They spoil every outfit she has. I wish she'd let me pick them out. I could find a better shade of nail polish, too. Hers is too violently pink. But she never listens to me."

No one else has the courage to tell us these things. Why not give them an ear? They have pretty good taste, these young daughters of ours.

With a little subtle prodding (scorn me if you will but how else could I draw them out? These girls are loyal, I tell you) several girls reported mothers with touchy dispositions.

"We have to be careful to approach them at exactly the right time for every little request. If they're busy or tired they'll turn us down before they've even heard us through. Yet," and here I thought the girls had an interesting point, "yet no matter how rushed we may be or upset about something, we are always expected to be approachable."

Often Too Indefinite

A sixteen-year-old said to me: "I've been away this year to a girls' school where rules are definite. They may seem a little strict at times; but at least we know exactly where we stand. Some of us were talking about this one evening, and we agreed that, while mothers are a pretty fine lot and we've missed them like everything this year, we don't like it when they are indefinite. They'll say, 'Don't bother me now,' or 'We'll see,' or 'Ask daddy'; and of course he says, 'Ask mother.' We don't like being put off! It puts a crimp in our plans not knowing whether or not we can do a certain thing. But," she sighed, "we just can't seem to make them realize it."

"We just can't make them realize it!" This sounds more like a mother's than a daughter's complaint, doesn't it? Matters of vital importance to us often fail to arouse any concern in our daughters. But do we ever stop to think that this may be true both ways? Talking things over at frequent intervals, and attempting to get one another's point of view, would be a great help with this problem.

Could Read Better Books

One girl whom I interviewed complained about her mother's tastes in reading. "Mysteries! Mysteries! Nothing but mysteries!" she said a little scornfully.

My eyes strayed longingly to the latest Post where on page 30 I hoped presently to find out "who done it."

"Is that so?" I murmured gravely. "And what would you recommend?"

"I think," she answered seriously, "I think she should read something with a good strong moral to it!"

So you see, though my face was red many times during the course of my interviews with girls, I got a few inward chuckles out of them, too.

They have a case, these teen-age daughters of ours. Their accusations are specific and provocative. The accusations may wound us a little, but I'm convinced they are justified.

How about it, mothers? Can we take it?

First of six Tuesday articles

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

'Resist Nazi Propaganda—and Prepare!'

This is the urgent warning of Hilde Walter, young anti-Nazi journalist forced to flee Hitler's wrath, later interned in France, and recently rescued from Camp Gurs and brought to the United States. An article by Miss Walter, describing her experience in Camp Gurs, appears above. Below is her earnest message to Americans.

I would like to say that Naziism must be fought internally—morally and spiritually. I am not a militarist because I am sure that Naziism in its source is a general attitude towards everything in life, a new dreadful, ruthless state of mind. That is where Nazi military strength hails from. But it is very important for Americans to fight this thing inside and to fight also the propaganda which is poisoning the people from inside.

Through what channels does the propaganda come? It enters by the heart of the people, by the mind of the people; not by secret leaflets. Nazi propaganda is dangerous because it reaches a people through their moral weaknesses—greed, or racial and group prejudices.

Will Hitler be able to overrun Russia? If so, is there any possibility that he might then be able to overrun England? If such a disaster did overtake Europe, the only hope of the world then would be the United States. Only in the United States would full liberty remain. The question is—are Americans now sufficiently aware of that to protect themselves and their country in time?

We anti-Nazi writers in Europe tried to tell the democratic world what Hitler was, years ago. But the democracies were not ready to hear. We tried to tell them over eight years ago! They took the attitude that we were just bothering the rest of the world with something that was bad only for a few of us. We tried to make them see that Naziism was a world-wide problem.

Now—I believe—they see, at last.

Building Home Happiness

Readers of the "Building Home Happiness" series, which appeared on this page a short time ago, were invited to send in letters telling how they had met similar problems in their married experience. Many helpful letters have come in, and we wish we had room on the Today's Woman page to share all of them with our readers. Today we print the third of the six letters chosen for publication.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

This is a story of a part of my life almost forgotten. But because happiness, as complete as could humanly be, was found after what seemed a marital wreck, I am recalling it in the hope that it will help someone who may now be going through a similar experience.

John and I were married when we were twenty-one, and as I look back, we were both very young. It soon became apparent that John had never learned the right value of money; he hardly knew the meaning of self-denial. So, whether it was a new suit of clothes or a new automobile that he wanted, he bought it, knowing that he had a fair salary coming in each month and trusting that if it didn't get paid for this month it would the next—or the next. He didn't realize the grief (and I looked that word up in the dictionary) which comes with debts piling up and unexpected expenses coming in at inopportune times.

A Different Tendency

Now I had a different tendency, and I was at fault also. I had been reared in a family which had a very fluctuating income. I had learned through bitter experience that if you couldn't pay cash for a thing, it was better to do without it than to be sadly embarrassed when the bill came due and you could not pay it. Consequently I did without things which I needed and should have had considering the salary my husband received.

The adjustment was not made because of our youth and inexperience, and as time went on, I did without more and more things, while our income went for automobiles (a new one every year) and pleasure trips, which I confess I enjoyed very much, and a lot of things which left no permanent satisfaction. We went ever more deeply into debt, my husband handling the finances and worrying a great deal.

Our little son was about six years old when the thing happened that I was so sure would never happen to us. My husband fell deeply in love with another woman. I know now that it was just the result of the futile feeling he had, the feeling that everything was wrong and that it was impossible to set it straight. I must have been very much asleep up until then, but I awoke now and tried desperately to save my home. I loved my husband a great deal, but the thing that hurt me most deeply was the thought that our son might have to grow up apart from his father, when they could mean so much to each other, and that this separation was caused by both my husband and myself failing to correct a situation which we both had long known was wrong.

Decided to Try Again

My husband and I had many thoughtful talks during a separation of six months, six months of deep unhappiness for us both. Then we decided to try again. That brought us up against the most difficult problem of all—reconstruction. It was not easy for either of us to forget all that had happened. Many times it would have been so much easier to have given it all up as a bad job. But the knowledge that we were doing the right thing kept us going, and step by step we worked it out.

My husband's income was much smaller, but he had learned to think twice before buying and to try to meet all bills promptly. This was not accomplished overnight, but I was grateful that he saw the right way and knew that practice would make perfect in that as in any line of endeavor. We made it a rule never to mention the past.

Now all this is twelve years behind us. Our eighteen-year-old son and his father are close companions and mutually helpful. Most of our pleasures are found in the company of each other and our best friends, made incidentally in the past ten years. To our knowledge they know nothing about our previous troubles and think we are an ideal family. Perhaps once a year or so John, at a very confidential moment, will speak of the past just long enough to say, "I can never be grateful enough that I have you and Dick. I don't deserve you, but I am surely glad to have you." And I sincerely assure him that if he didn't deserve us, he wouldn't have us.

Human experience is not always easy and we sometimes have to choose what seems to be the best of two plans when neither seems perfect, but with continued effort to do right, the way to happiness always opens. I realize I am a broader, more understanding person than I would ever have been had my experience always been smooth and easy, so I cannot regret the past. Mrs. X. C.

Two Crunchy Cookies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here are recipes for two tempting confections that are dressed up enough for a party, yet simple and nourishing enough for everyday munching. Both are old favorites in our family. The oatmeal cookies I can remember from early schooldays. My best chum and I used to dash to the pantry for them after school. Now my two-year-old son marches into the kitchen to demand, "Cooky, peease."

Oatmeal-Fruit-Nut Cookies

½ cup brown sugar
½ cup white sugar
⅓ cup butter
⅓ cup other shortening
1 egg
¼ cup milk
½ teaspoon vanilla
2½ cups oatmeal (put through food chopper)
1 cup flour
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup raisins
½ cup dates, cut up
½ cup nuts, chopped

Cream shortening and sugars, add egg, milk, and vanilla, then dry ingredients. Drop by teaspoons on greased baking sheet and bake in a 350° F. oven until light brown.

Coconut Cornflake Macaroons

2 egg whites
1 cup coconut
2 cups cornflakes
½ cup sugar
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon almond flavoring
½ teaspoon vanilla

Beat egg whites until stiff, add sugar, salt and flavoring, then coconut and cornflakes. Drop from teaspoon on greased baking sheet and bake at 325° F. until light brown. M. S. C.

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SITROUX SAY "SIT-TRUE"
AT 5 AND 10¢ — DRUG AND DEPARTMENT STORES

Hot Ham Roll

Here is a delicious way to utilize leftover ham.

2 cups cooked ground ham
2 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons shortening
¾ cup milk
2 cups thin white sauce (1 tablespoon butter, 1 tablespoon flour, to 1 cup milk)
2 tablespoons chopped parsley

Make a biscuit dough of the flour, baking powder, salt, shortening and milk. Mix enough white sauce with ham to make a thick paste. Spread on dough. Roll as for jelly roll. Cut in 1-inch pieces. Lay cut side up in a buttered baking pan. Bake 25 minutes in a hot oven (400° F.) until biscuit dough is done and brown. Serve hot topped with remaining white sauce. Sprinkle with parsley. Serves 6.

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So Teachers Shall Know the Joy Of Craft and Other Creative Work From Actual Experience

By Mary Kelly
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York City

The Teachers' Workshop, a comparatively new development here, is fast gaining ground. This chain of laboratories where teachers may learn how to employ arts and crafts for their instructional technique, broke into headlines soon after school opened this fall when it was announced that 21 workshops were to be opened. Since then the Board of Education has been "deluged" with registrants for these workshop courses, which carry credit.

In the meantime, teachers are interestedly looking at the record of a teachers' workshop conducted last year at Garden City, L. I. Thirty principals and teachers came every Wednesday, after teaching, to the Stratford Avenue School where they smoothed out wrinkles in personal character as well as classroom devices, according to official observers.

"It proved a much better type of education for teachers than the usual lectures where they just sit and listen," Miss Lucile Allard, supervisor of elementary schools in Garden City, explained. "The outcomes have easily convinced us."

In an era when handcrafts are again in high repute and pupils have taught teachers the value of activity or learn-by-doing programs, the teacher-students came through with flying colors, Miss Allard declared. One principal completed 22 oil paintings as a result of the course and they were commendable examples, she reported. Another teacher—a man who warned his instructors at the outset that he came to learn by listening and seeing but not to "make" anything—ended the season by constructing a beautiful box for his children's toys.

Probably most important of all, the teachers had a good time in the workshop, she brought out. Donning smocks or rolling up their sleeves, they plunged elbow-deep into the fantasy of finger-painting to the rhythm of a victrola record, ran the electric saw or hammered decorative metals with an enthusiasm that never waned until 10 p. m. Usually they had supper brought in so that they could continue their experiments into the evening.

In addition to these crafts they practiced at woodworking, choral speaking, marimba making, rug weaving, clay modeling, candle dipping, creative writing, and other activities.

They were guided by the art teacher, the natural science laboratory teacher, and the children's librarian, Miss Allard said. She made special acknowledgment of the friendly interest of the superintendent, Frank R. Wassung, which had made the work possible.

"I think the most important feature has been that it makes teachers flexible," she remarked. "They become more friendly and work better as a result of contacts made in the workshop. In the end it is the children who benefit from the improvement wrought in the teachers. We found ways of assisting pupils in arithmetic, English, and spelling. Altogether it was an enrichment course which, to me, provides an answer to the criticism that so much of the teacher training is too academic."

In one of the New York City workshops teachers and pupils work side by side in learning and re-learning crafts.

This year the Garden City project will continue as a "Workshop in Human Development." It will be open to parents as well as to teachers from all levels, as an extension course under the direction of New York University. Leadership, which she emphasized is a most important consideration, will be in the hands of Dr. J. Wayne Wrightstone of the Board of Education's Bureau of Reference, Research, and Statistics.

Dr. Fosdick At Stanford's Fiftieth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stanford University, Calif.

A freedom-thirsty world cannot permanently be kept in chains was the message of Dr. Raymond B. Fosdick, President of the Rockefeller Foundation and of the General Education Board, at the Stanford University 50th anniversary banquet in San Francisco Oct. 1, 50 years to the day after the institution was founded in 1891.

Dr. Fosdick took as his subject the motto of the University, "Let the Winds of Freedom Blow," in addressing more than 1,000 alumni, faculty members, and students in the Palace Hotel. His speech was a featured part of the University's anniversary celebrations, Oct. 1-5, reunions, and discussion panels, including commemorative services. Over 2,000 alumni had been summoned to join in the festivities by the ringing of the Belgian carillon in the tower of the new Hoover Library on War, Revolution and Peace.

"In the countries in which democracy is still a flame upon the altar we can confidently assert that the university will be, as it has been in the past, the protector and the stimulator of the life of free men," Dr. Fosdick said.

He pointed out that a university should be a ferment—a center of provocative and challenging thinking, "a place where nothing is taken for granted, where everything must prove itself, where there are no 'Keep Out' signs against the inquisitive and questioning spirit."

"In perilous hours," he continued, "it is to the high tradition of academic freedom that our universities, if they are to serve the development of a free society, must scrupulously adhere. Let the winds of freedom blow."

He emphasized that democracy is a vigorous, living faith, rooted deep in the yearnings of many races and people, and that its finest flowering is still to come.

"It is to the reinterpretation and revitalization of democracy that our universities must make their supreme contribution in these challenging times," he declared. "They must not lose faith in the ultimate triumph of reason."

He said that, in the last analysis, not injustice, not Hitler, but reason and truth are the conquerors of the world, and that he "would match the survival value of the Bill of Rights or of Einstein's approach to mathematics against 'Mein Kampf' or all the words of Dr. Goebbels or all the plans of the totalitarian powers. The universities of Europe will be active centers of creative thought when the concentration camps have long been closed." H. S.

Arts and crafts are a normal and essential part of education in the schools today, but most of the teachers of these schools had no craft experience when they themselves went to school and college. Some (not enough) of the teachers' training schools are now introducing shop work. For teachers already employed in the New York City public schools the Board of Education has established workshops to meet this need, having first experimented with one in Garden City, L. I. (1) Teachers in the Garden City Workshop watching John Rood, wood sculptor from Athens, Ohio. (2) An elementary school principal weaving a rug from scraps from a blanket factory. (3) A teacher making a marimba. (4) A first-grade teacher making jig-saw puzzles for her grade. (5) A teacher and her hobby.

Through the Editor's Window

Letting Go of Them

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When I took my exceedingly young Welsh terrier to the kennels for a few days recently and suddenly had to adjust my own deep personal interest in its welfare to the seemingly casual and highly impersonal attitude of the young man who had charge of whole rows of yapping canines, I came away thinking quite a bit about various mothers I have known who have found it difficult to leave Willie or Horace or Mary Ann at school to shift for themselves. Of course you are laughing by now. I laughed myself. Just the same, the one situation did remind me of the other, and I began to recall parents who had overcome their false sense of responsibility.

It is often hardest when Peter enters kindergarten or first grade. To see him in a group, one of many, and to see the teacher interested equally in Tommy and Samantha, when of course Peter is by far the most interesting and needs her the most, is something that demands vigorous facing.

One teacher of a large city public school told me not long ago that several parents insisted upon staying at school all day, day after day, during the first few weeks of school last year. They simply could not let go of their children. And this was in a poor neighborhood, too, and not (as might be conjectured) among wealthy families inclined to pamper their offspring. One woman came every recess to give her child a glass of milk with her own hands, because she could not manage to trust the teacher to remember it.

* * *

But it isn't always mothers (or dads) of very young children that have to learn to let go of the Peters and the Samanthas. High school teachers, also, are not unfamiliar with the smother-love problem. There was a mother who used to come to football practice because she worried so to have her darling play. It was just a scrub team, too, with nothing of the strain of some varsity groups. (The marvel is that he was pretty good, in spite of her anxiety!) Then there was a dad who spent every evening (until eased off) doing his boy's homework—actually doing it. You see comic strips of this sort of thing, with the boy asking teacher to let up because his dad had to stay up late over an assignment; but sometimes it really happens.

Anyone who has taught knows of many more such examples. And I hasten to add that teachers do it, too, sometimes, at least to a degree, when passing a child they have grown fond of along to the teacher in the next grade or another department.

* * *

We all know that we need to get a better grip on trusting others to do their work well. Even though a teacher has many children to consider, each child is important to her. Parents need to realize this, and hang on to it even in the face of her necessarily more impersonal approach to Willie's and Janie's problems. The impersonal approach may be just what the child needs most, too.

Then, of course, there is the old, old point that after all, a child is an individual. He has his own life to live. He has equipment for living it. It is hard to let him work out his own problems, sometimes; but the only way in which he can grow. We can take refuge in building up a working respect for his individuality. Furthermore he has a right to his own experiences. If we try to shelter him unduly we are depriving him of them. Instead of hovering over him as he goes out of the home into school and community and college experiences, we can put our thought a little more upon ways of encouraging character unfoldment in him, helping him to grow less dependent upon us and better able to meet what comes.

In a way this is the harder part, this that parents or any who love some special child in a special way have to play. All the more reason then for more kindness expressed by us all—parents, teachers, friends. More compassionate understanding. More helpfulness when we see a parent struggling to "let go" of her baby who is just entering day school or Sunday school. More patience when we see a teacher not quickly able to pay as much attention to our Tommy among so many as we think she should. We can all work together. The challenge is as old as the human race; faced and met anew by some loving man or woman every single day.

A Tuesday Column

The Youth Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

I certainly have missed the "meets on Tuesdays." I was wondering if it had been discontinued, but when I opened my paper tonight and again saw its appearance I was so happy.

I suppose we all were very busy this summer. I will never forget this summer for I had my first visit east this year. I was able to be in Boston during the Annual Meeting and then spend a few days in New York.

Since I returned I have moved to Evanston, Illinois, as my work is now here. I like the town very much. As many of you know the Northwestern University is located here. As a salesman in one of Evanston's jewelry stores I see many of the students.

Aside from the University side of Evanston, we have that beautiful Lake Michigan. I have been to its shore in Chicago quite often but here where no smoke fills the air you can have rare sights. Tonight as I am writing this letter the Northern Lights are beautiful—playing like searchlights on the horizon. I walk by its shores often and I certainly can say my heart just sings.

At this time when the world is so confused it is well to think clearly. As I sat looking out over the lake I could not see the other shore but I knew it was there. As we walk in our daily life we must know that peace is here and that there is no war.

(Mr.) C. J. H.

* * *

Saskatchewan, Canada

I have been reading the Youth Round table for some time now, and feel I must write to express my appreciation for it. It is so interesting to read letters from such widely separated places and to find so much in common with young people of other countries.

My home is on a farm in Saskatchewan, on the flat treeless prairie, where only the curvature of the earth finally limits the view. Of course, we do have trees, but only if someone takes the trouble to plant them. Our roads run straight north and south or east and west, one every mile running north and south, and one every two miles running east and west.

(Miss) M. A. McN.

* * *

The Youth Round Table, after a summer of irregular meetings, is back on its winter schedule now, we hope—"meeting" every Tuesday. But of course it depends on you. This is your space for discussion of what seems to you worth talking over.

Cheerio . . . —Chairman

A Tuesday Column

Czechs, Poles, and Others Who Escaped to Britain Learned Basic

By G. Delap Stevenson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Basic English gave immediate service when Europe was overrun and thousands of exiles of many tongues escaped to the British Isles. The first to be taught by the Basic method were the large number of Polish airmen who arrived to join the R. A. F. It was the moment of the Battle of Britain and there was imminent fear of invasion. It was essential, therefore, that these foreign airmen should get to know some English as quickly as possible, but there were no preparations for teaching English to Poles on a large scale. There was not even a Polish-English dictionary on the market, no good Polish grammar, and no Polish-speaking English teachers available. In this difficulty the Royal Air Force Education Service turned to Basic English. It has since been used for teaching Czech airmen who were equally without text books.

Basic continues to help foreign soldiers, sailors, and civilians. Special Basic books, with explanations in the different languages of the allies, are widely distributed free or at low cost. These books are adaptations of "Basic Step by Step," and are published by Evans Brothers, London. "Basic English for Polish Students" came out in August 1940 and "Basic English for Czechoslovak Students" in January 1941. Norwegian, Dutch, and Flemish editions will be ready this Fall. The British Council, the organization for furthering good relations between Britain and foreign countries, has co-operated in the publishing of the Polish, Czech, Dutch, and Flemish books, while the Norwegian Government in London is responsible for the Norwegian book.

Met Urgent Need

All these languages are little known in England, and the object of the British Council in publishing the Basic books is to provide a means of learning English immediately and making it widely available. The British Council is not specially committed to the use of Basic English, it encourages many other methods of teaching English, but Basic came ready to hand in an emergency when the sudden influx of many nationalities knowing no English presented a new problem to Britain, at a time moreover when the country had reached a crisis in the war and was under heavy air attack. In these unprecedented circumstances Basic met an urgent need.

Basic English, in the opinion of those who have experience of it, is a good introduction to the study of the English language. Dr. A. Sommerfelt, who was professor of general linguistics at the Oslo University, and is now acting as Director of the Norwegian Ministry of Education in London, told the writer that his Government is publishing the Norwegian Basic English book because they consider it an excellent introduction to English.

"When starting to learn a language," he said, "the vocabulary is always the great difficulty. Basic English will, for instance, be helpful to these people who have recently arrived from Spitzbergen." He explained that the extent to which Basic English was used depended on the individual teachers—each teacher being free to follow the method he prefers. The position is similar among other exiled nationalities. Basic is available and the books are distributed among their troops and seamen, but teachers in charge of different groups are free to use it as much or as little as they choose.

In the Royal Air Force

The R. A. F., after starting the Poles and Czechs with Basic English went on to a more extended use of English. They added Eckersley's "Essential English Series," published by Longman, and worked out a system of lessons of their own which made full use of the technical terms with which airmen must be familiar. Eventually Polish-English and Czech-English dictionaries were obtained and copies published in sufficient quantities. The Polish and Czech airmen proved keen pupils and made quick progress. Within a few months some of them had mastered enough for ordinary conversation.

Interest in Basic English is not confined to those exiles who have had special books prepared for them since their arrival. "The A. B. C. of Basic" has already been brought out in French, German, Spanish, Dutch, and Italian editions. It is, therefore, possible for the majority of European foreigners in Britain to study Basic English with the help of their own language.

Basic English and You

Basic English
Fifth of 30 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The articles which follow are to be a series of steps or lessons in which the reader will be introduced to Basic English. There will be examples and exercises to work out, for no good can be done unless the learner participates actively in the process. The skill of writing well in Basic English, like any other skill, is not to be acquired without a moderate amount of careful work. The rewards of persevering, however, cannot be overstressed.

For the English-speaking learner the great advantage of familiarity with Basic English is that he is never at a loss to state himself clearly and simply. He sees words in their different senses, and he is able to analyze complicated ideas without becoming confused by big words. He sees where the magical effect of words charged with special emotional significance comes from and so becomes more critical of sales talk, advertising and propaganda, and more understanding in discussion.

But, you may say, the English-speaking learner knows Basic already. All the 850 words are in his vocabulary. That is true, but the process of learning Basic English has special values all its own for English-speaking people. The discipline required to keep within the 850 words calls for the clarifying of our thought as well as for concentration. And the order and control of words which comes through learning the system of Basic English is in itself a new and stimulating approach to the rather worn-out subject of grammar. The directness and clarity of Basic are certain to produce better writing and more discerning reading. As H. R. Walpole in his book "Semantics" says:

"After even the first hour at Basic we shall be able to explain situations to strangers and children and foreigners far better than we ever could before. We shall find communication with our friends and families more satisfactory, because the use of Basic gets us into Hobbes's way of regarding words as counters—makes us able to detach ourselves from them and judge our utterances from the other person's point of view. We communicate better because we interpret more fully."

It is to be remembered that Basic English is normal English. English with special restrictions, to be sure, as any simplified form of a language is bound to be, but it is not in any way pidgin English as some would have us believe. Almost anything may be said well with the 850 words of the Basic list; it may also be said badly. A rule often quoted by teachers of Basic English is, "If it is bad English, then it is bad Basic."

Another reason for learning Basic English, mentioned earlier, is its value as an international language. English is already the administrative language of half a billion people (not, of course, the "natural" language of all that number, as, through an omission, was stated in the first article of this series), to say nothing of millions who have learned some English in foreign schools. Furthermore, one courtesy we can extend to our southern neighbors at a time like this, for instance, is to learn a simple English which they may readily acquire. To these millions of people English on a simple level, Basic English, is a method of international communication. Surely we owe it to those whose languages are less widely used, and who are making themselves familiar with our own, to master for their convenience a simple form of language whose value in the complexity of human communication is so high.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor

Building Character

A man who is turning out careless, imperfect work is turning out a careless, imperfect character for himself. He is touching deceit every moment, and this unseen thing rises up from his work like a subtle essence and enters and poisons his soul.

Henry Drummond

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Undefeated Tufts Team Hopes to Continue Victories at Expense of Brown Eleven

Providence Game Saturday Concludes Present Series

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There are several reasons why Tufts would like to beat Brown at Providence this Saturday in the 25th renewal of a rivalry that extends back to 1889, but at the same time there are several reasons why the Jumbo hopes will probably come to naught.

On the Tufts side of the ledger is the fact that Saturday's game will mark the end of a modern six-year series with the Bruins in which the Jumbos have yet to win a game. Next season Brown goes off the Tufts schedule again (or maybe that fact should be stated the other way around) with Boston University filling the date.

In addition, besides having lost all five games of the present series so far, Tufts has lost every game it has played with Brown this century and would like another win to go with the ones it captured back in 1891 and '92. The closest the Jumbos have come since was in 1928, when Capt. Al Cornsweet snatched a victory away from Tufts by running 60 yards for a touchdown in the final minute of play.

On Brown Side

On the Brown side of the ledger of course is the story of superior manpower and bigger players, two items which have combined in the past to make the Bruins too formidable for the Manlymen. Usually Tufts manages to make a game of it for a while, but succumbs to fresh forces. Scores of games in the past five years have been in Brown's favor: 38-7, 19-0, 48-0, 54-7, and 26-6.

Hopes for a Tufts victory on Brown Field this Saturday are not altogether fantastic for the Jumbos are undefeated in three games with Bowdoin, Middlebury, and Bates and will enter the contest on the wings of a mental lift, realizing that although Brown is considered out of their class, the Bruins still had to battle to beat Rhode Island State last week end 14-7.

Troubles

Brown, in fact, has not shown too much this season in J. Neil "Skip" Stahley's first year as head coach. They had their troubles in the first game with Wesleyan, lost their second to Lou Little's genius at Columbia, and then almost were tied by the Rams last Saturday. Wesleyan and Rhode Island State are definitely in Tufts class.

All on Hand

The Jumbos came through Saturday's clash with Bates in excellent condition, and Coach Lew Manly expects to have all of his men on hand for Brown. The same line-up without exception which has started all three Tufts games is ready and will see Howie Redgate and George Mernick at end, Buzz Rowell and Reidar Andersen at tackle, Tony Zullo and George Sweeney at guard, Elwood Richardson at center, and Art Harrison, Bob Rutter, Grant Curtis, and Bob Bissett in the backfield. Harrison and Rutter are the co-captains whose fourth-period co-operation on a 19-yard touchdown pass brought Saturday's 15-13 victory over Bates.

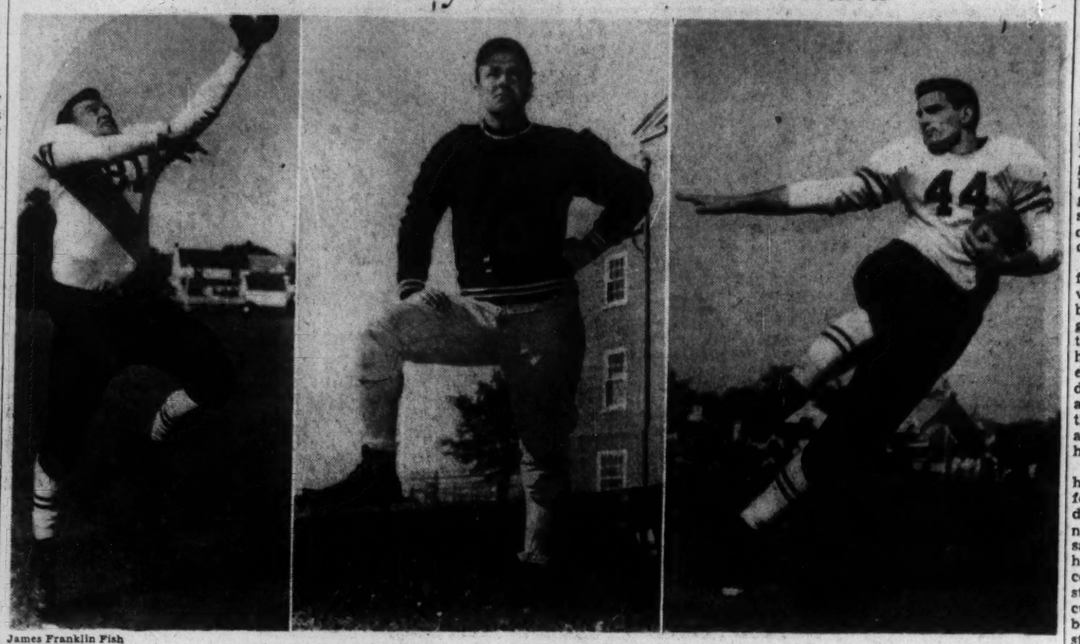
Brown's situation as far as injuries are concerned was not helped any yesterday when Steward MacNeill was hurt in practice and joined first-stringers Capt. Ernie Savignano, Charlie Klatt, and Dick Stark and substitutes Tony Rotelli and Lloyd Sheehan on the sidelines. At present Stahley is not sure how many he will have back for Saturday.

Bay State Battle

Although this game is officially between teams from Massachusetts and Rhode Island, unofficially it could be called purely a Bay State battle, for Massachusetts boys have taken almost complete charge of the Brown gridiron destinies. From this State came three starting backs—Dick High of Brookline, Capt. Ernie Savignano of Newton, and Henry Margarita of Malden—and three first-string linemen—ends George Delaney and Steward MacNeill, both of Newton, and center Bill Crooker of Malden. Stahley could, if he wished, field almost an entire Bay State eleven even to substitutes. Interesting to note, all scoring by Brown this season has been done by Massachusetts boys—three touchdowns by High, one by Margarita, one by Captain Savignano, and one by end Bob Priestley, who last Saturday stole the ball from passer Bill Rutledge of Rhode Island and ran 95 yards for the winning touchdown.

Saturday's game at Providence has been designated "High School Day" by Acting Athletic Director Bruce M. Bigelow in order to give Rhode Island school students the opportunity to see a college contest. Junior and senior, public and private high school students will be admitted to the game upon payment of 25 cents.

Prominent Bay Staters in Rhode Island



James Franklin Fish

Standouts at Brown University

These three Massachusetts men have had not a little to do with the fortunes of Brown's football team this fall. Coach J. Neil "Skip" Stahley, center, of course heads the whole program, and, although he originally came from Lebanon, Pa., the Bay State claims him from his long service with Dick Harlow at Harvard. Bob Priestley, left, is from Melrose, and his 95-yard run last Saturday gave Brown a victory instead of a tie with Rhode Island State. Henry Margarita of Medford, Mass., right, is only a sophomore, but already has shown that he may be the answer to Stahley's search for a break-away runner.

Eastern Football Briefs

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Don Snavely, Columbia's veteran center, returned to practice yesterday as Coach Lou Little sent his football charges through a long signal drill in preparation for Georgia's invasion Saturday.

* * *

NEWTON, Mass.—The twice-beaten Boston College Eagles had the day off but return to action today against Manhattan College plays as portrayed by the freshmen.

* * *

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Freddy Page, sophomore tailback, enlivened the Syracuse football drills with a sparkling running exhibition and Coach Ossie Solem indicated he would see action against New York University Saturday.

* * *

Harvard's football squad went through a light drill as coaches pointed out the errors committed in the Cornell game. There were no injuries.

* * *

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Coach Earl Blaik, who announced two weeks ago there would be no scrimmages after the VMI contest, tore up those plans and sent the Army football team through a two-hour drill, the final hour of which was a rough scrimmage.

* * *

NEW YORK—While his Fordham footballers rested, Coach Jim Crowley said the remainder of the week would be spent in strengthening the Rams' pass defense and speeding up their offense.

* * *

NEW YORK—Five New York University gridders are casualties and Coach Mal Stevens gave the entire squad a day off.

* * *

PHILADELPHIA — Praised by Coach Ray Morrison for an excellent job in defense against Georgetown passes last week end, the Temple gridders, nevertheless, were sent through a long defensive drill against aerials.

NEW YORK—With four injured regulars on the sidelines, Manhattan College's Jaspers ran through a defensive scrimmage against the T-formation Boston College is expected to employ this week end.

* * *

PHILADELPHIA — Undefeated Pennsylvania began practice for the Princeton game without Dick di Battista, reserve guard.

* * *

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth's first eleven had a brief passing and signal drill and then reviewed the Colgate game in the Field House before being dismissed.

The second and third stringers, however, were lined up against the freshman eleven for an offensive drill in which Dale Bartholomew, senior back, ripped off several long runs.

The squad is expected to be in top shape for its annual invasion of the Harvard Stadium next Saturday.

* * *

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's football squad stressed defensive work as the Blues started preparations for the Army invasion Saturday.

In a move to bolster the line, Henry K. (Hank) Watson, a sophomore guard of Pittsburgh, Pa., was promoted to the Blue eleven and worked at the post held by Johnny Reid in the last two games.

Most of the players who had only a short workout in the Penn game engaged in a full speed scrimmage under floodlights. Among those on the Blue team wearing white jerseys were Tim Hoopes, Chuck Willoughby, Reid, Ted Kiendl and Bert Martin.

A scrambled second and third combination worked out against each other under Coaches Ivy Williamson and Blue Howell.

Georgia's Coach Grooming Passers for N. Y. Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Coach Wallace Butts is grooming Georgia's passing attack for the invasion of New York this Saturday when the Bulldogs take on Columbia's Lions.

Reason for this is two-fold. First, Georgia found out last season—when Columbia won 19 to 13—that the Lions are a tough ball club to run against. Too, Georgia is better fortified with passers and receivers than at any time in recent history.

Jim Todd, the lanky Laurens, S. C., boy who was out early in the season with an injured back, has returned to the squad. Capt. Heyward Allen and Frankie (The Fireball) Sinkwich probably are the two best passers on any one team in the South. So the Bulldogs can present a triple-threat passing attack.

Hitting His Mark

Sinkwich is handicapped, but his passes in practice have been hitting their marks. Frankie climaxed his great 1940 season by completing 10 of 12 passes against Georgia Tech.

The Bulldogs were rated second only to Cornell last year in percentage of completions, but they employed a short passing game. That is not true this season with such receivers as Van Davis and sophomore Duck Conger, 205-pounder, handling the right end position. James Skipworth, the 1940 captain, was a brilliant defensive player but lacked the speed to be dangerous on anything but short aerials.

Two 1940 Reliables

Conger is rated "the second best ball carrier on the Georgia squad" by Coach Wallace Butts. Of course, this applies only after he has caught a forward pass. He packs so much power in his 205-pound frame and is fast enough to outrun many halfbacks. So his ball carrying ability is no secret.

Augmenting Van Davis and Conger are the two reliables of last season, George Poschner and Lamar Davis. Poschner is the splendid left end who was selected on the A. P. All-Sophomore team last year. He weighs only 175 but is the best defensive end on the Bulldog squad. Too, he is ranked with Joe Blalock, of Clemson, and Holt Rast, of Alabama, as the top three ends in Dixie land.

Lamar Davis is the first string wingback, and the fastest man on the squad. He has the best pair of hands of all the receivers and his speed enables him to get open more than the other boys. Coach Butts names him as the best of the lot.

Greenleaf Is Primed For Another Try

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14 (AP)—With 18 world's championships to remember, Ralph Greenleaf should be satisfied.

But the dapper, one-time Illinois farm boy has no thought of retiring from the game in which he reigned supreme when Bobby Jones, Babe Ruth and Bill Tilden topped their individual branches of the sports world.

For Greenleaf is primed for another quest for the world's pocket billiards title now held by Willie Mosconi. Play opens here Oct. 20.

Don't think, cautions Greenleaf, that this game of banging little balls about on a greenclothed table can be played without conditioning.

"It may sound silly," he observed, "but a pocket billiard player has to be in excellent condition. This is a tough game, no fooling."

Then too, there's a little matter of being a precision woodworker. Greenleaf packs a portable machine shop on his travels, going over his cues constantly to keep them ready for play.

Greenleaf at the billiard table has all the color of Tilden of old in a championship tennis match. He plays rapidly, calls his next short before the cue ball stops rolling, argues with himself and makes dramatic gestures when things go wrong.

M. G. A. Gets Suggestion To Extend Golf Season

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the subjects that might well be touched upon at tomorrow's annual Massachusetts Golf Association meeting is that of extending the open tournament season a little later than has been the custom. It does seem as though some of the clubs would do themselves and the golfers a good turn by applying for tournament dates in late September and up to, say, the middle of October, and thus avoid the congestion of tournaments in mid-season which crops up each year in spite of the best efforts of the association to minimize such conflicts of dates.

Golfers are fully aware of the fact that some of the best golfing weather of the year, as well as best conditions of turf and putting greens, come in the period between the middle of September and first half of October, and sometimes even later. This year that has been doubly true as far as temperature and sunshine are concerned, though fairways, except on courses artificially watered, have been hard hit by an abnormal drought.

Undoubtedly the one thing that has held clubs back from applying for late-season open tournament dates is the matter of early darkness after the passing of "daylight saving," making it impossible to handle a sizeable field unless the contestants get away to an early start. That, in turn, makes it difficult for the golfer to get in the better part of a day's work and still have time for a tournament round.

Larger Attendance

Granting these late-season drawbacks to open tournaments, there are the counter-balancing factors that in the case of two-day, play-either-day 18-hole tournaments, some clubs might well get a larger attendance than they do now in staging their annual open M. G. A. events in conflict with two or three other clubs on the same days earlier in the season. There must be a fair percentage of players who could so arrange their business affairs as to get to a course by noon, or even earlier. It is something, anyway, for club officials to mull over.

In this connection it might be mentioned that way back in 1919 one of the most successful tournaments in the Greater Boston District, both for attendance and interest, was an amateur-pro best-ball held at Wollaston on November 3, at 36 holes, and won by Ray Porter and Fred Miley of the Homestead Golf Club in Danvers, with rounds of 68 and 69.

Groundwork Laid

Another matter which may or may not come up at tomorrow's M. G. A. meeting is that of a proposed foursome State championship next year. The groundwork for such an event has been laid and a club has assured President Mel Merritt that it is ready to stage the tournament if the incoming Executive Committee of the association is disposed to place such an event on its 1942 calendar.

One of the enthusiastic backers of such a tournament is Francis Ouimet, who looks upon this style of play—partners hitting alternate shots—as one of the most exacting and scientific forms of golf competition that game knows. In it is partnership to the nth degree. In a four-ball partnership, for example, one player might carry the burden from beginning to end; but in foursomes, two playing one ball, success or failure devolves upon both men.

Popular Tournament

Mixed foursomes, with the modern adaptation of the selected drive, have been a fairly popular tournament medium for quite some years, but that style of play for men, along the old-fashioned lines of alternate drives, as well as other shots, has been almost exclusively superseded by the four-ball, with its lessened burden of responsibility for the partners. The popularity of the four-ball is based upon two fundamentals: 1. That both players are hitting their own ball on every shot, which has its undeniable appeal. 2. That the errors of one do not necessarily handicap the partner, plus the fact that one player of lesser ability might play raggedly, as a whole, yet come in here and there to help his partner and make a winning combination.

As a measure of combined skill, however, the foursome is a better medium of shared responsibility, a truer test of skill, headwork and collaborated effort, and a form of play better suited to bring out both the skill and match play fortitude of the individual.

Past History

Possibly those who are backing the idea of a state foursome championship are not entirely conversant with the past history of such an annual event in Massachusetts more than a quarter of a century ago. It was in 1912 that the State association put up an Executive Committee Trophy for a foursome championship made up, at least for the first two or three years, of club pairs. Fourteen clubs made entries and the first championship was staged at The Country Club and was won by a home pair, P. W. Whittemore and Henry H. Wilder, who in the final defeated the Woodland pair, Francis Ouimet and Frank H. Hoyt, notwithstanding that the latter pair did the last nine in 36, which in those days, at foursomes style, was considered a remarkable performance.

All hands agreed, at that time, that it was a most interesting and highly successful tournament, hence it is somewhat of a mystery why, after three or four years, it went into the discard, unless through the interruption of the World War and the subsequent overwhelming popularity of the four-ball.

Coach Offers Study Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine—Here is one football coach who doesn't intend to let his men slip scholastically because of the time they spend on the gridiron. Nelson W. Nitchman, head coach at Colby College, recently issued to his squad a set of 10 rules on "How to Learn More in Less Time." Here are his suggestions:

1. Have a daily work schedule. Plan ahead.
2. Do assignments on time. Don't let them pile up.
3. Study in a quiet place, free from distractions. If other fellows persist in loafing in your room, kick them out or find another place to study in.
4. Begin work at once. Have materials at hand. Don't fidget. Don't get ready to get ready to begin. Begin!
5. Stop reading every few minutes. Think over what you have read. Pick out the important points. Recite to yourself.
6. Correlate present reading with previous chapters. Consult table of contents to see where this chapter fits into the whole picture.
7. Have well-arranged notebooks for each subject. Don't use odds and ends of paper. Usually use ink.
8. Lecture notes. Don't try to copy down the lecture. Pick out only the topics, put your attention on the professors' explanation and then jot down in your own words just enough to jog your memory when you review it.
9. In the classroom, be alert. Contribute to the discussions. Ask questions if you do not understand any point.
10. Examinations. Read over all the questions before answering the first. Outline answers to questions before writing. Read over your answers when finished and improve them if possible.

Sport Siftings

A new milestone in radio coverage of University of Michigan football games is being reached this season with every one of the Wolverines' five home contests being radiocast nationally . . . Never before have all the home games of a Michigan team been carried by a coast-to-coast hook-up . . . Assistant Coach Ernie McCoy opened Michigan's 1941-42 basketball drills Oct. 13 and until late in November will be putting varsity cage candidates through their paces three sessions a week.

* * *

Advance ticket sales indicate a near-capacity crowd for Purdue's next home stand against Iowa, Oct. 25, in the annual Homecoming attraction . . . When their football team dropped a pair of contests to Holy Cross and the Texas Longhorns, the Louisiana State University student body adopted an LSU slogan, "Let's Stand United" . . . Summer weather refuses to say good-bye so the LSU baseball and track teams are daily turning out for practice . . . Billy Brown, triple-southeastern Conference track and field champion, has charge of the thin-clads while Chuck Poretto, ex-varsity catcher, is working with the varsity and freshman baseball players and if the weather remains warm, a series of practice games is planned.

* * *

Lamar Davis, 180-pound wingback from Brunswick, Ga., is the fastest man on the University of Georgia football squad, having been clocked at 10.1 seconds for the 100-yard dash.

Sports Around the Hub

Freshman Sailors Led by Tech

Skimming along in light northwesterly airs yesterday on the Charles River Basin, Massachusetts Tech sailors emerged as victors in the freshman division debut of the Greater Boston Intercollegiate Dinghy League fall season. Close competition resulted in a three-way tie for the lead, but protest decisions broke the deadlock, leaving M. I. T. the winner over Harvard and Northeastern. Trailing this group in the final standing was the Community Sailing Association. The point score: M. I. T. 50; Harvard and Northeastern 46 each; Community Sailing Association 30. The last-named group is expected to be added to the freshman league as a regular competitor.

The freshman matches scheduled for this afternoon have been postponed until tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, while the next varsity contest is set for Thursday at the same hour.

* * *

The Lexington, Mass., Hockey Club traveled to Kingston, R. I., yesterday and scored a 2-to-1 victory over Rhode Island State College in a women's field hockey match.

* * *

John Matheson of Boston captured the men's (Double American) event in the fourth quarterly shoot of the Newton Archers with a score of 179-1,295 at the Newton Center Playground yesterday. Mrs. Fanny Cheney of Worcester won the women's division (Double American) with 170-924. Other results yesterday: Junior's shoot (Junior American) won by Marjorie Kimber of Winchester; Cummings' Handicap Cup won by Mrs. Dorothy Mathews; Visitor's Handicap Cup won by Joseph Hudson; Mariner Handicap Cup (for juniors) won by Philip Brown and Novelty Shoot won by B. J. Seaman.

* * *

Dartmouth and Harvard soccer teams are anxious to wipe out the 1-to-1 tie scored in Hanover last year. They meet Friday on the Boston side of the Charles in a New England Intercollegiate League game. . . . The annual dinner and rally of the Harvard Varsity Club will be held in the club house in Cambridge Friday, the evening before the Harvard-Dartmouth football game in the Stadium. . . . Golfer George W. Hammont of Wellesley, playing in a foursome yesterday scored an ace on the 17th hole at the Weston Golf Club with a No. 7 iron.

Rebels to Fly East for Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Miss., Oct. 14 — Their second invasion of the East will be engineered this week when Mississippi's Rebels travel to Worcester, Mass., for their Oct. 18 game with Holy Cross.

The trip will be made by air in what will be the fourth aerial jaunt for an Ole Miss team. The first college squad to use the airlanes for transportation purposes, the Rebels moved via that medium last season in traveling to Worcester, and twice in 1937 they went eastward for games in Philadelphia and Washington.

Lost to Georgetown

Mississippi's first trial in the East, on Sept. 26 in Washington produced a 16-6 reversal at the hands of Georgetown's Orange Bowl team, where the Rebels outplayed the Hoyas but could generate no scoring drive. They beat Holy Cross 34-7 last year. Ole Miss thus far has failed to show the co-ordination and daring that made last year's machine so successful and colorful.

The southwestern tilt in the Red and Blue's second showing of the season produced a 27-0 Rebel triumph, but Georgia held Mississippi to a 14-14 tie the night of Oct. 10.

Scouted Holy Cross

Coach Harry Mehre scouted Holy Cross in its 19-13 victory over L. S. U., and reported the Worcester team had the "T" formation down as well in execution as the Chicago Bears. The Rebels work an occasional "T" maneuver but stick heavily to the Notre Dame box formation in featuring a diversified attack.

Chief Merle Hapes and Junie Hovious, the Rebels' H-Men, combine, will be back for another fling at the Crusaders. They starred in last year's 34-7 decision.

Mehre, however, has a dozen or so new faces to show against Holy Cross, including Pete Alesevich, big tackle from Bridgeport, Conn., in that neck of the country.

Montreal vs. Vermont

MONTREAL, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Montreal Bulldogs of the Eastern Rugby Football Union probably will be without their ace punter, Gordie Noseworthy, when they meet University of Vermont in an exhibition game Wednesday night.

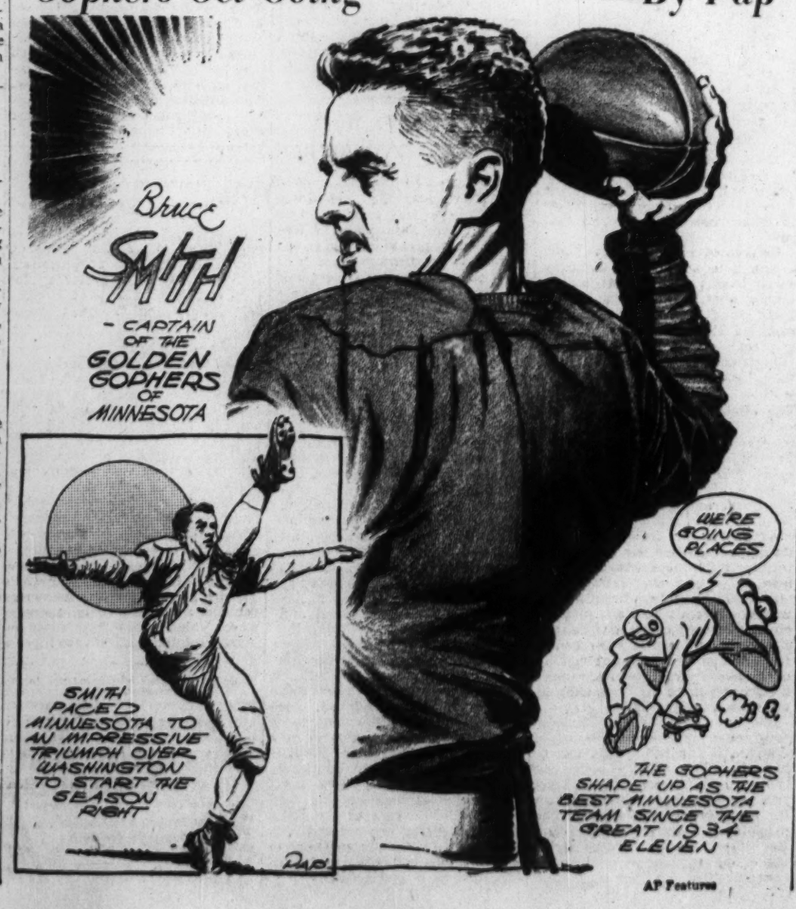
Noseworthy injured his hand in a game against the Toronto Argonauts last Saturday.

The Bulldogs did not practice last night, and will have only tonight to become familiar with the American rules under which the game will be played. Hi Living and Johnny Ferraro are the only two members of the team who have played the American game to any extent.

Virginia Skater

Ice hockey is the favorite sport of Auburn's football alternate-captain this season, Francis Crimmins, who lives at East Falls Church, Va., and is an expert ice skater. He is one of a small number of Tigers who has ever skated on ice or viewed an ice hockey scrap.

Gophers Get Going —By Pap'


BRUCE SMITH - CAPTAIN OF THE GOLDEN GOPHERS OF MINNESOTA
SMITH PACED MINNESOTA TO AN IMPRESSIVE TRIUMPH OVER WASHINGTON TO START THE SEASON RIGHT
WE'RE GOING PLACES
THE GOPHERS SHAPE UP AS THE BEST MINNESOTA TEAM SINCE THE GREAT 1934 ELEVEN
AP Features

Maroons Prepare for N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 14—Football once again will take the spot light at Springfield College as Coach Mansfield's football eleven returns to campus this week end to face the strong New Hampshire eleven. Four other athletic teams will also appear home, only one, the J. V. soccer team, appearing away. The Maroons will be still seeking their initial gridiron victory of the season, and from the appearances of Coach Sauer's 1941 New Hampshire team record, the Springfield eleven has its work cut out for it.

"Mannie" Mansfield today put his men through a hard workout, scrimmaging at length those men who didn't see much action in Saturday's 19-to-0 defeat at the hands of St. Lawrence. During the afternoon, Mansfield pointed out the mistakes of the previous Saturday afternoon, and worked long in a session of fundamentals.

For those men who took part in the scrimmage, Gordon Dooley, Long Beach, California, and Johnny Dyber, Hartford, Conn., both small 150 pound backs, looked particularly outstanding. The 1941 team has yet to show a concentrated offensive drive, although they have showed to good advantage in stopping opponent's running attacks.

Saturday's game found Irv. Cleveland, sophomore back, and Erkki Mackey, Newport, fullback, coming through with leg injuries which are hoped will prove to be slight. They did not see action in yesterday's practice. Veteran lettermen "Mike" Angier, guard, who has missed the past two games because of injury, will be in shape for the New Hampshire game, as will Dave Dockham, letterman back who led the team's scoring in 1940, and Tom Bartlett, letterman halfback, who has been out of action this year because of a knee injury. It is hoped their presence will greatly strengthen the offense of the team.

Senator Coaches

LEWISTON, Maine (AP)—Harry S. Newell of Auburn, who has been serving as freshman coach of athletics at Bates College during the absence of Capt. Leslie "Buck" Spinks, United States Army, resigned to accept a defense position in Portland. For the present, the freshman football team will be in charge of Ernest M. Moore, Athletic Director, assisted by State Senator Bernard Harkins, who is taking a special course at the college.

Substitution Rule Likely to Affect Game in Many Ways—Beavers Rate for Bowl

Coaches See More Openings Now for Plays and Players

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

All this controversy about the new substitution rule, with many in favor and as many against, has not touched much upon what certain of the quick-thinking coaches are doing. They are not concerned about the so-called confused spectators and press regarding who is playing and who is not playing. They have more futuristic applications of the free substitution.

Early study of the possibilities has found the rule change working toward more than mere substitution of worn players. There are already definite offensive and defensive plays on the books due to the free substitutions. Some coaches have advanced the possibilities to the extent that whole teams are scurrying onto the playing field, not merely to relieve the operatives already in action, but to provide a defense or an offense.

Possession of the ball today has more influence on substitution than the individual player who is worn and frayed from bodily contact. There are substitutions of course for players who are injured or tired, but as often there is substitution because one player is a better defensive back than another.

Offiered Examples

The Harvard-Cornell game last Saturday offered its share of examples regarding the possibilities of the new rule and they were in no way exceptions. The insertion of Doug Pirnie, Harvard sprinter, to race down the field for a forward pass and his immediate withdrawal when Cornell gained possession was but one instance.

Pirnie is a prospective football player and Coach Dick Harlow believes he will be something someday. At the moment, however, Pirnie is lacking in game experience, polish, and even fundamentals. To insert him into the game now as a regular back would be unthinkable. But the new substitution rule permitted Harlow to throw him into the fray in place of Lee for the attempted forward pass. And it worked, except that he dropped the ball after running a short distance.

Just as soon as he lost the ball, Harlow called Pirnie back to the bench and Lee, an experienced back and captain of the team, went in to bolster the defense. Under the old rule Lee would not have been eligible to return until the next period and unless some other experienced back were ready, Harvard would have been facing Cornell with a risky and inexperienced defensive back. Had it not been possible for Lee to return, Harlow never would have sent Pirnie into the game.

Specialized Players

The rule allows much leeway for specialized plays and specialized players. It should not be very long before one-play players play important roles in the history of football, unless the rule is modified or rescinded. All coaches have players who are standouts offensively and destitute when it comes to defense or vice versa.

What then, when the rule is better known, is to stop the coaches from calling upon such and such a tackle, guard, center or back to scurry out on the field when the opponent has the ball because that player is a whiz on defense. And when his team gains possession what is to prevent the coach from calling off his defensive dog and sending in a scat back or a blocker or a fierce charging lineman to open holes when, on defense, he is hopeless.

It looks like a chance to utilize players who are great in one respect and useless in another, and the turning point in many a game may be brought about by players ordinarily unheard of and who, under normal conditions of need, such as being good both offensively and defensively, would never be seen.

Avoid Drudgery

Placement kickers, passers, pass receivers, speed merchants and others who by the regular form of drudgery necessary to become good football players, would be playing no more than house or dormitory football, might be making the headlines yet. The all-round football player will always be an asset, but will this opening for specialists curtail the development of football players who can do everything?

With Harvard throwing passes in the closing minutes of the Cornell game and the defensive backs of the Big Red called upon to do some tall scurrying defensively, Coach Carl Snavely frequently alternated a fresh and fast back by the name of Sam Pierce with the tiring Ken Stofer.

While the so-called 60-minute football player is not common, his day is doomed even more with the new rule. Frequent fresh insertions of players for special purpose is going to be pretty wearing on the "iron man" and coaches are going to find ways and means to burden the team without depth as time goes on.

New Opportunities

There is many a little fellow who can run and pass in amazing fashion who will get his chance to appear in varsity games soon, where he never would have been chanced before. He only needs to go in on offense for a play or two and trot to the sideline before the heavier men can lay hands on him. It will not be necessary to subject him to long terms in the line-up and he can be hauled out as soon as the club goes on defense.

Experiments are being tried each game and the coaches today are too smart to pass up opportunities such as this. Watch the future because football is going to change or else the rule, and the only objections to the rule at present are likely to be minor compared to the future.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Year ago today—Two days after Yale absorbed a 50-to-7 licking by Penn, Ogden Miller, new chairman of the Eli board of athletic control, blasted big-time football.

Three years ago—Frankie Frisch, deposed manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, revealed as applicant for job as boss of St. Louis Browns.

Five years ago—Charles (Chuck) Dressen signed to manage the Cincinnati Reds in 1937 and Jimmy Wilson agreed to pilot the Philadelphia Nationals during the coming year.

Minnesota Again Top Grid Team

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Minnesota starts a new football campaign just where it finished the last one—as No. 1 team in the Associated Press gridiron ranking poll.

The Golden Gophers, who so far have made two successful defenses of this mythical national championship, were made top choice by 66 of the 119 sports experts in the first of the weekly surveys of 1941. On 97 of the ballots they were placed either first or second, and they polled 1,081 points, awarded on a basis of 10 for first, nine for second, eight for third, and so forth.

The Gophers' only serious competition came from the outstanding teams of two other sectors—the Texas Longhorns, who got second place with 934 points on the strength of one-sided victories over Colorado, Louisiana State and Oklahoma, and Duke's Blue Devils, whose major accomplishment to date is a three-touchdown victory over Tennessee.

Mid-West Dominates

The first 10, composed entirely of all-winning teams, is dominated, just as it was a year ago at this this, by the Middle West. In addition to Minnesota, there are the Gophers' chief rivals for the conference title—Northwestern, fifth place; Michigan, sixth, and Ohio State, tenth—as well as Notre Dame, which has won its first three games under Frank Leahy, its new head coach.

Fordham, winner of two intersectional games, is the East's top-ranking representative at fourth place, with high-scoring but untested Navy seventh. Santa Clara, only unbeaten and untied major eleven left on the Pacific Coast, rounds out the first 10 at ninth place.

Biggest game in the country this Saturday, as the poll bears out, will be the clash at Evanston, Ill., of Northwestern and Michigan, first of the season's battles among the Big Ten's ranking powers. With the possible exception of Navy, which tackles Cornell, and Santa Clara, which plays Michigan State, none of the others appears to be threatened.

Duke Meets Colgate

Minnesotaa should have an easy afternoon against sub-par Pitt; Texas, in its first Southwest Conference game, plays Arkansas, apparently the "weak sister"; Duke meets Colgate, already deflated by Dartmouth; Fordham should be a strong choice over West Virginia; Notre Dame should have little more than a workout with Carnegie Tech, and Ohio State, off that shellacking of Southern California 10 days ago, shouldn't have much trouble with Purdue.

The two teams that brought about last Saturday's major upsets had to be content with places in the second rank. Rice, for its 10-9 licking of Tulane, wound up in 12th place, and Oregon State, which ended the 12-game winning streak of Stanford's Rose Bowl champions, got 16th place and no higher because of its early-season loss to Southern Cal.

The standing of the teams (first-place votes in parentheses, scoring on 10-9-8-7-6, etc., basis):

Team	Points
1. Minnesota (66)	1,081
2. Texas (30)	934
3. Duke (14)	801.9
4. Fordham	508.5
5. Northwestern (1)	496
6. Michigan (1)	473
7. Navy (2)	446.5
8. Notre Dame	388.5
9. Santa Clara (1)	240.5
10. Ohio State (1)	203

Second 10—11. Penn, 172.5; 12.—Rice, 160; 13.—Clemson (1), 108; 14.—Texas A. and M., 87; 15.—Nebraska, 84; 16.—Oregon State, 81; 17.—Tulane (1); 66; 18.—Vanderbilt, 41; 19.—Mississippi State, 28; 20.—Columbia, 20.

Also ran—Southern Methodist, Dartmouth and Stanford, 18 each; Oregon, 14; Duquesne, 13; Cornell, 10; Temple, 8; North Carolina, 6; Texas Christian, 5; Georgia, 4; Texas Tech, 3; Baylor and Villanova, 2 each; Missouri, 1.

Stuhldreher Praises Wildcats

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP)—"Northwestern is definitely of championship caliber."

That's the studied opinion of Harry Stuhldreher, who watched the Wildcats belt his Wisconsin team for a crushing 41-14 decision Saturday.

But Lynn Waldorf, one of the better blues singers of this generation, isn't so sure about that.

"After that Wisconsin game I had a suspicion that we were fortunate," explains Waldorf, "but I didn't realize how fortunate until we looked at the movies. They confirmed some things we suspected and other weaknesses we hadn't anticipated.

"We Got Breaks"

"We got the breaks which led to practically every score. As a matter of fact our offense was spotty. Michigan will provide a vastly stronger defense, and it remains to be seen whether our attack can move against a rugged defensive team."

In case you haven't guessed it, Northwestern plays Michigan Saturday. Stuhldreher doesn't say that Northwestern will beat Michigan, but he does say the Wolverines had better play smart football.

"Every time we made a mistake last week Northwestern was there to take advantage of it," he recalled. "They knew what to do with their opportunities. A club like that is hard to beat."

Despite Stuhldreher's optimism about Waldorf's eleven, the Wildcats do approach the Michigan game with their real strength something of a mystery. They knocked over Kansas State as a starter two weeks ago, 51 to 3, and then polished off the Badgers.

Give Nothing

But the fact remains that Wisconsin covered 43 yards for a touchdown in three plays the first time they got the ball before turning the game over to the Wildcats. Two Wisconsin fumbles set up a pair of Northwestern touchdowns and two unprotected flat passes were intercepted for touchdowns. So what the Wildcats will do against a team that gives away nothing is unknown.

Michigan admittedly hasn't a stellar collection of backs to match Bill deCorrevont, Otto Graham, Don Clawson, Floyd Chambers, Don Kruger and the others, but the Wolverine defense yielded only one touchdown to Michigan State and none to Iowa and Pittsburgh. The game, an assured sellout already, quite possibly may be settled by the comparative strength of the two second string lines in the late stages of the battle.

Hawks to Seek Third Straight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Oct. 14—Victory No. 3 for Dr. Eddie Anderson's University of Iowa football teams over Wisconsin will be sought by the Hawkeyes at Madison Saturday.

Developing a reputation as a first class stumbling block for the Badger teams of another Notre Dame alumnus, Harry Stuhldreher, the Hawkeyes have several of the same players who helped start the victory string two years ago at Madison.

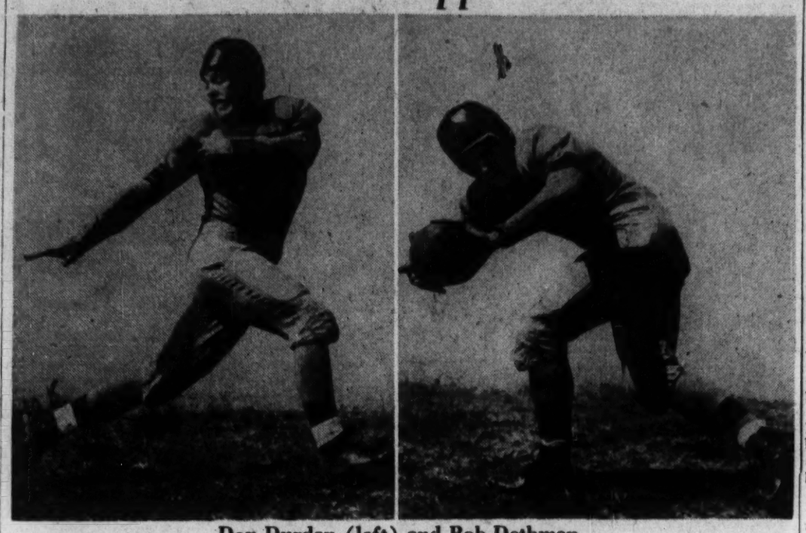
Bill Green, present running star of the backfield, as a sophomore in 1939 caught the winning 28-yard pass from Nile Kinnick in the fourth quarter; while Al Couppee, senior quarterback, snagged another from Kinnick for Iowa's first marker.

And last fall, when Iowa won, 30-12, at Iowa City, the same Bill Green made two touchdowns on 19-yard runs and another on a two-yard smash. So the Badgers will be Green-minded when the Iowa fullback makes his last appearance against them.

With two weeks in which to work for the Wisconsin game, because of an open date last Saturday, the Hawkeyes will have an edge in preparations. They expect to devote much time this week to methods of defense against such Badger stars as Bud Seelinger and Pa. Harder, and the Wisconsin passing attack which features heaves to Pat Lyons and Dave Schreiner.

Hawkeyes and Badgers first met in 1894 and the series now stands six wins for Iowa to 12 for Wisconsin. Teams have an even break in the past 10 games but Wisconsin took seven of the first eight contests.

Combined to Topple Indians



Don Durdan (left) and Bob Dethman

When Oregon State Beavers defeated the famed Stanford Indians last Saturday, 10 to 0, these two backfield stars contributed their part in the victory. Durdan carried to the Stanford one-yard line and Dethman smashed through for the touchdown. Warren Simas, sophomore back, contributed the first three points with a field goal and kicked the after-point to the touchdown.

All-Americas in Lineup For N. Y. Team Next Sunday

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—One-half of the 1940 All-America backfield and one-seventh of the 1940 All-America line will play for the New York Americans next Sunday in an American Professional Football League game with the Columbus Bulls.

The lineman, tackle Nick Drahos of Cornell, has been with the club since the start of the season. Today it was announced by club president William Cox, New York lumberman, that among the backs for whom Drahos will be opening holes will be John Kimbrough, the fullback of Texas A. and M's Cotton Bowl champions, and Tom Harmon, Michigan's great triple-threat halfback.

Harmon was signed for this one game last week and committed himself verbally to playing in the Americans' three other home games—the balance of their schedule—if he can make arrangements to continue his Detroit broadcasting work by telephone hookup from New York.

He will be paid on a basis of $12,500 for an eight-game season—$6,250 if he goes in all four, $1,562.50 if it turns out to be only a one-day stand.

Bear Mountain Camp

Harmon will check in tonight or Wednesday morning, and then report to the Americans' encampment at Bear Mountain, N. Y. Kimbrough, who declared he was "a free man again" now that his contracts with Dougles Hertz have been bought up, was present at the football writers' luncheon at which Cox made his announcement.

Jarrin' John has been signed for all four of the Americans' games, and will get $1,500 for each. Since he is a second lieutenant in the organized reserve and thereby subject to immediate army call, he will be paid one game at a time.

Hertz last February signed Kimbrough to two contracts. One, a personal contract calling for $25,000, was for movie work, advertising testimonials, etc. The other, for $12,500, was to play football this fall for the New York Yankees, whose American League franchise then was held by Hertz.

Hertz in the meantime was disfranchised by the league president, Cox and his associates stepping in to take over the franchise and change the club's name to Americans.

Attachment Lifted

But until yesterday Hertz, now owner of an independent football team which retains the name of Yankees, had an attachment on all Kimbrough's earnings, including the salary paid him for his eight weeks' work as "The Lone Ranger" for a Hollywood studio. Yesterday morning Kimbrough, with the Americans' assistance, bought up the personal contract for $11,500 and the football contract for another $3,000.

The Americans so far have won three games out of four on the road. Their coach is Jack McBride, one-time Syracuse backfield ace who later played for several years with the New York Giants of the National Pro League. The other teams in the American League are Columbus, Milwaukee, Buffalo and Cincinnati—all of them with sound financial backing this year, according to Cox, and looking forward to expansion to an eight-team circuit in 1942.

Tulane Blocked Punt but Hurt Bowl Chances

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14 (AP)—Many queer things happen in football, but few can be stranger than the angle all New Orleans is talking about today—that Tulane might miss a Bowl chance because its line did too good a job blocking a punt against Rice.

Local sports writers believe the blocked kick, bringing a safety instead of a touchdown chance, spelled Tulane's final doom in Saturday's 10-9 loss. And Coach Red Dawson is wondering if he can ever raise his team from the depths into which the unexpected beating plunged them.

Series of Breaks

The frustrated punt was only one of a series of breaks figuring in Rice's victory; but the others were due to Tulane errors or Rice charging.

The Owls were leading 10-7 with about five minutes to play when Tulane's line charged on "Stoop" Dickson, kicking from behind his goal line. The ball bounded from the chest of Tackle Charlie Dufour, right through the end zone for an automatic safety.

"Three Greenies chased the free ball," related "Scoop" Kennedy of the New Orleans Item, "and there wasn't an Owl in sight. Had the oval been recovered anywhere except out of bounds it would have been too mad for the Houston Hustlers. But instead of six points the Greenies got two, which probably is the first time in history where blocking a kick just about lost a ball game."

Better to Have Failed

Sports Editor Bill Keefe of the Times-Picayune, under the caption, "When rofit Was Loss," said, "The Greenies would have been better off if they had failed to block that punt."

He pointed out Tulane was "hot" at the time and almost certainly would have gotten the ball within scoring distance against the tiring Owls. But Dickson got a free kick from his 20-yard line and literally booted Tulane out of the game.

Veteran Tulane followers said they had never seen a Greenie team so low as this one was after that game. Coach Red Dawson declared: "When a team has been touted as a Bowl team, and loses that way, it's a question whether it can ever get back in stride."

Athlete Enlists

CALGARY, Oct. 14 (CP)—Dick Haughian, former captain of the University of Santa Clara football team in California and former player and coach for Calgary Bronks of the Western Interprovincial Union, has enlisted in the Canadian (active) Army. Haughian has obtained leave of absence as supervisor of Calgary playgrounds. Haughian was given the rank of sergeant in the Sixth Patrol company.

Belgians Win in London

Belgium defeated Netherlands in an international soccer football match played at the Wembley Stadium in London over the week end before a crowd of 5,000 spectators. The score: 5 to 4.

Two Important Contests For Valley Teams

Missouri Valley Conference Games This Week

Saturday Afternoon—Oklahoma A. and M. vs. Detroit at Stillwater; Creighton vs. Washington at St. Louis, Mo.; Drake vs. Illinois at Champaign, Ill.
Saturday Night—Tulsa vs. St. Louis at Tulsa.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla., Oct. 14—Two games important to the 1941 championship hopes of four Missouri Valley Conference members, and two crack intersectional struggles, makes up the slate for Valley colleges this coming week.

Skip Palrang takes his Creighton University Bluejays, flying high in "T" formation, to St. Louis, Mo., for a Saturday afternoon engagement with the Washington University Bears.

Saturday night at Tulsa the defending champion University of Tulsa Golden Hurricanes face a tough challenge from the St. Louis University Billikens.

Saturday afternoon also finds the Valley host contesting to two of the strongest foes in the midwest. Oklahoma A. and M. is host to the Detroit University Titans at Stillwater, while Drake University goes to Champaign, Ill., to play the University of Illinois.

The Jays provided quite a surprise a week ago in scoring three touchdowns against the Billikens, to win 18-8, in the first conference game for any Valley member. While Creighton has a good list of veterans available, it is the sophomores who have been providing all the offensive fireworks to make the Bluejay "T" formation click.

St. Louis U. now has the services again of its head coach, Dukes Durford, and the Billikens can yet prove to be a dangerous threat to title hopes of other valley teams.

Muddy Ruel Signs Three-Year Contract

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP)—Harold (Muddy) Ruel, the St. Louis barrister whose highly profitable sideline is baseball, signed a new three-year contract today as a coach with the Chicago White Sox.

Terms of the agreement were not divulged, but a conservative estimate of his 1942 salary would be $10,000.

Ruel, one-time catcher for Walter Johnson, has received reams of publicity the past few years for his work with White Sox pitchers. Moundsmen set up by Ruel's "magic" touch include Thornton Lee, who won 22 games this season; Ed Smith, Johnny Humphries, who pitched three straight shutouts late this season, and Buck Ross, all obtained in baseball's bargain basements.

Cyclone Polo Start Held Up by Weather

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, Oct. 14—Iowa State College will meet its first polo opponent Saturday. The Cyclones were prevented from appearing at the University of Missouri last week end by wet grounds and rain. Missouri will come here for the initial match.

Sam Snead and Demaret 'Down Argentine Way'

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 14 (AP)—Sam Snead and Jimmy Demaret, United States golf professionals, arrived by airplane yesterday for a series of exhibitions and to compete in the Argentine open tourney.

No Bowl Talk for Texas

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 14 (AP)—There'll be no Bowl talk for the University of Texas football team if Dana Bible has anything to do with it.

Texas has just finished polishing off in crushing fashion three well-regarded teams—Colorado, Louisiana State and Oklahoma.

But the little mentor with the basso profundo voice today declared his team, featuring speed, deception and precision-timing, still faced the gamut of Southwest Conference foes and will play them one at a time.

Reveals How

Bible also revealed just how he keeps the boys "up" week after week with all that Bowl talk going the rounds.

"Saturday we play Arkansas, a greatly improved team, to start our Conference schedule," he said. "We have Rice, Southern Methodist and Baylor, all carrying power. After them come Texas Christian, also potent, and finally comes Texas A. and M. on its home field. Each game is a separate problem."

Not even members of the squad will talk Bowl games. The veteran first string has tasted defeat at the hands of each Conference member the past two seasons—and they know what's ahead.

Bible said keeping the boys at a high pitch each Saturday was the hardest problem of coaching.

Review Weaknesses

"Every Monday we review weaknesses shown in Saturday's game. We urge them to correct those defects. Competition for team berths is high."

The coach said he stressed the fact that "we can't go up by sitting down," adding "on occasion, when something we believe important is said in the papers by sports writers or opposing coaches, we discuss it. Sometimes those things burn us up. They arouse the players and help prepare them for games."

Asked how he developed so much speed, Bible replied "that's something boys are born with. All we can do is show them how to use their talent if they are naturally fast."

Oregon State Grid Victory Over Stanford Gives Rating

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Stanford model of the famous "T" formation has finally been stopped by the team most of the experts overlooked before the 1941 football season—Oregon State College.

A few weeks ago this column pointed out that despite the mediocre rating of Oregon State for 1941, Coach Lon Stiner's Beaver squad must be considered a Rose Bowl possibility. And possibility they certainly are, after defeating the two Coast favorites, Washington and Stanford, on successive week ends.

It is true that the Beavers lost a close opening game to University of Southern California and still have six more games to play. But the toughest part of the schedule—U. S. C., Washington and Stanford in three weeks—is behind. Oregon State draws a week's rest before meeting Washington State, plays Idaho before meeting U. C. L. A., has another week of rest before playing California, and schedules Montana in the week previous to Oregon.

Enough Time

This will give the Beavers enough time to prepare for the big games, but they will need it if they hope to give Coach Stiner his first Rose Bowl team. For with one third of the season over, it appears the Coast teams are evenly matched, with every Conference eleven charged with at least one defeat.

Getting back to Oregon State's victory over Stanford, the Oregon fans can certainly be proud of their small school. Although some grid experts may attempt to discount Oregon State's victory because of the rainy weather, the win was well earned. The rain did slow the Stanford speed, hinder the passing attack, and upset the intricate timing of the "T" formation—but football is a game to be played in all types of weather and the rain was just as harmful to the speedy Oregon State outfit.

Heads-Up Contest

As in the game a week earlier against Washington, Oregon State played a smart, heads-up contest, taking advantage of their scoring opportunities and playing a defensive game after establishing a lead.

The lead came early in the contest when Sophomore Warren Simas kicked a field goal from the 16-yard line after Stanford had repelled a 52-yard Beaver drive. Then in the third quarter, after halting continued Stanford thrusts, an alert Oregonian recovered a fumble on the Indian 13-yard line. A few plays later Don Durdan, the lad who raced 80 yards for the winning touchdown against Washington, carried it to the one-yard line, and Bob Dethman scored.

Stanford never got closer than the Oregon State 15-yard line and could gain only 119 yards from scrimmage to Oregon State's 154 yards. Forced to take to the air, Frankie Albert completed 12 passes in 29 attempts for 159 yards, but the Beavers allowed no completions near their own goal line.

Passes Not Needed

The famous Oregon State passing attack that completed 16 out of 23 against U. S. C. and had none intercepted, was not needed against Stanford, but the Beavers will probably bring it out again in the next contest against Washington State.

After defeats by Minnesota and Oregon State, the Washington Huskies finally got their attack rolling to subdue Washington State, 23-13, in a thrilling game at Pullman for the State championship. Little Billy Sewell, the Cougar ace who was rated as the best passer in the nation last season, tossed his team to a 13-0 lead in the second quarter.

Back came the Huskies with an unstoppable line attack that netted two touchdowns in the third quarter and a third score in the final quarter. Sophomores Bob Barrett at halfback and Neil Brooks at fullback were the spark of the Washington attack that amassed 364 yards from scrimmage. Barrett alone accounted for 125 yards in 19 plays.

Even in defeat, Sewell was the star of the game, completing 11 out of 21 passes for 145 yards.

The University of Oregon's 20-6 triumph over Southern California gave the Northern Conference schools a perfect day, even though U. C. L. A. did win from Montana 14-7 in a Friday night game.

* * *

Baseball is finally over in the Pacific Coast league, and the Seattle Rainiers have added their second successive President's Cup play-off win to their three Coast pennants.

With the same come-from-behind manner that they won their pennant and the preliminary play-off series, the Rainiers defeated Sacramento, four games to three.

The Solons led in the series three games to two, and needed only one victory on their home lot to gain the Cup title and its $5,000 prize. But Manager Bill Skiff sent Les Webber to the mound in the sixth game, and Seattle evened the series with a 4-3 victory, as Webber allowed only five hits.

In the deciding game, Seattle's ace right hander, Dick Barrett, outdueled three Sac hurlers and the Rainiers won 3-1 to conclude the baseball season and give football a clear slate.

B. C.

Iowa State Squad Had Longest Test Before Rest Date

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, Oct. 14—Cyclones took the day off last Saturday. After their longest football drill of the week, which concluded with Friday's dusk, Iowa State College gridmen had a complete day of rest.

Oct. 18 sees the homecoming clash with the University of Missouri, second pre-season favorite in the Big Six Conference race to face the Iowa Staters. While players relaxed, scouting eyes were trained on the Tigers, performing against Kansas State at their home field.

Defense problems were attacked in the windup scrimmage, with special attention on the running game centered around Bob Steuber and Maurice Wade by the Missourians. Three teams took part in the heavy session, with freshmen also being used as tactical demonstrators.

Sophs in Key Posts

Position experiments during a week devoted mostly to pointing up Cyclone offense have seen sophomores in a pair of key assignments during much action. Howard Tippee, who hurled a soggy football with pin-point accuracy against Nebraska, stands close to a starting quarterback assignment.

Royal Lohry, signal-caller, may double at left halfback and the tail spot, after drill in both assignments. Ready also at the halfback position is Bob Seaburg, senior letterman. At right halfback, Lincoln Stewart will likely be called on against the Tigers, although George Gast, sophomore, has occupied the post half-time.

Fullback Spot

With Ellis Alexander ready to step into the fullback spot as a capable reserve for Paul Darling, plunger, Iowa State can count on two complete backfield squads.

In the line, defense play of Claude (Ike) Hays, senior, has earned attention of Cyclone coaches. Sharing the berth with Bob Kirkpatrick, the middelweight pivotman provides an added linebacker who can diagnose opposing plays in a hurry.

At right end, Bob Caddock, sophomore, has proved an able receiver of passes. The 180-pound youngster has shared assignments with Jean Lange, senior, and Maurice Ryan, minor letterman of a season ago.

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New Coward Farce at the Wilbur—Stage, Screen, and Radio News

'Blithe Spirit' Well Liked By Its First Audience Here

By L. A. Sloper

Noel Coward apparently means to postpone writing a play about the second World War until the war is over. Although "Blithe Spirit" is set in the Kent countryside, no bombers roar over the stage. His new play, in fact, must be classified as escape drama.

"Blithe Spirit" is aptly dubbed by its author "an improbable farce." Completely un-Shelleyan, it deals with the confusing problem confronting Charles Condomine when a spiritualistic medium brings back his first wife. The first and second wives don't get on at all.

That minx Elvira, the first wife, plots to take Charles along with her to the "other side," so that they may be together "forever and forever." By mistake she kills Ruth, her successor, instead, and Charles, like the hero of "Fumed Oak," decides to flee to freedom across the ocean—for he has heard that ghosts can't travel over water.

* * *

The theme of the revenant has been used often, but seldom to such comic effect. Mr. Coward himself once appeared in a Hecht-MacArthur film called "The Scoundrel," in which, after being drowned, he came back decked with seaweed. This turned out to be ridiculous rather than funny or—as it evidently was intended to be—impressive. Mr. Coward is at his best, as author or actor, when he is just being clever.

Clever he is in this play, and amusing too, after a first scene devoted to that smart dialogue which has become so tiresome. The theme seems on a bare recital of it to be in doubtful taste, especially in these times; and indeed, it has been found so by some commentators. But the piece has had a run, even in London, where it might be regarded as most inappropriate. Handled as it is, it probably will be received by Americans as a harmless jest. (There is one line which the Boston censor may be expected to delete.)

* * *

The play is well put together, for the most part. There are one or two instances in which the author allows the audience to get too far ahead of him, as when the return of Ruth in ghostly form is delayed too long after expectation, and again when the revelation that it was the maid who "called back" Elvira is similarly weakened by too much preparation. In the matter of this revelation there is a weakness of motivation, too; we are never told why the maid should want Elvira back.

The performance is exceptionally good, with honors going in fair ratio to the four starred players. Mildred Natwick has the fattest part as the bustling, dowdy, bromidic medium. She gives it all its farcical values, acting with gusto and relish.

Clifton Webb is his usual smooth and facile self as the beset Charles. Peggy Wood lends her finished style to the distracted Ruth. Leonora Corbett, newly come from England, is full of grace, charm, and vindictiveness as the Elvira. The smaller roles are competently taken, the direction is sure, and the single setting is pleasing.

'Blithe Spirit'

Wilbur Theater, Boston—John C. Wilson presents "Blithe Spirit," an improbable farce by Noel Coward, setting by Stewart Chaney, staged by Mr. Wilson, for two weeks beginning Oct. 13, 1941. The cast:

Edith	Jacqueline Clarke
Ruth	Peggy Wood
Charles	Clifton Webb
Dr. Bradman	Philip Tonge
Mrs. Bradman	Phyllis Joyce
Madame Arcati	Mildred Natwick
Elvira	Leonora Corbett

Richard Tucker

Clifton Webb and Mildred Natwick in 'Blithe Spirit'
Performance photograph from the play now at the Wilbur.

Vandamm

Colin Keith-Johnston
In Katharine Cornell's production of "The Doctor's Dilemma," now in its final week at the Shubert.

Sheridan Whiteside Returns

Taylor Holmes occupied the wheel chair of "The Man Who Came to Dinner" as it was trundled to the center of the Copley stage yesterday.

When this famous comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart was first presented at the Plymouth Theater in Boston a little more than two years ago, Monty Woolley delighted his audience with his acid emphasis on the pungent lines. This time Mr. Holmes threw himself into the role with obvious delight in it and with considerable gusto—stressing the great man's satirical delight in selfish scheming. With exaggerated eyeplay and free use of his expressive hands, Mr. Holmes almost injected a Mephistophelean flavor into the part, in fact.

Mary Stevenson as the English-title-seeking stage star Lorraine Sheldon, succeeded well in keeping the part the effective center for the broader humor of the comedy. And Louise Buckley did a very capable job as the secretary who insists on falling in love and leaving the famous lecturer and radio personality to his own devices.

The comedy was first produced, of course, just as the war was starting in Europe. Since then a great many things have changed, and the frequent references to "sailing on the Queen Mary" or putting through a phone call to the Normandie, sound a trifle archaic. And so does the well-worn humor attached to a Kansas City actress striving valiantly for the hand of an effete British nobleman. One encouraging thing about the revival of this play is the realization that in real life that kind of atmosphere seems to have evaporated.

D. M.

Don Cossacks Program

The following program will be given by the Don Cossacks at their concert in Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 19:

"The Creed" (Credo) ..... A. Gretchaninoff
"Blessed Art Thou, O Lord" ..... P. Tchaikovsky
A Deacon's Prayer from Liturgy ..... P. Tchesnokoff
"We Sing to Thee" ..... S. Rachmaninoff
"The Lord's Name be blessed" ..... P. Tchesnokoff
From the opera, "Life of the Tsar" ..... M. Glinka
Arr. by C. Shvedoff
"The Cradle Song" ..... I. Dunsevsky
Arr. by S. Jaroff
"We are sailing all the seas" and "Along the Village" ..... Two new Russian songs
Christmas Song ..... Arr. by N. Gogolsky
"Parting" (A new Russian Song) ..... Arr. by C. Shvedoff
"Farewell to Civilian Life" ..... Russian Folk Song
Arr. by S. Jaroff
"The Plain, the Steppe" (Cossack Song) ..... L. Knipper
Arr. by S. Jaroff
"The Gypsies were riding to the fair" (Gypsy Song) ..... Arr. by S. Jaroff
"On the Black Horse" (Ural Cossack Song) ..... Zakharoff
"Hurray, Hurray" ..... Don Cossack Song

© RKO Radio Pictures

Judith Anderson
To be seen as Lady Macbeth in Maurice Evans' production of "Macbeth," coming to the Colonial on Oct. 27.

Mumaw Program

The American dancer, Barton Mumaw, with Jess Meeker at the piano, will present the following program when he appears in Jordan Hall on the evening of Oct. 22:

"The Banner Bearer" (from "O, Libertad") ..... Meeker
Two Music Dances:
(a) Sonata ..... Scarlatti
(b) Bourrée from the Second Violin Sonata ..... Bach
Hellas Triumphant ..... Meeker
"The Mongolian Archer" ..... Meeker
"Dyak Spear Dance" ..... Meeker
"Funerailles (War and the Artist) ..... Liszt
"The French Sailor" ..... Milhaud
"Blues—1929" (from "O, Libertad") ..... Meeker
"Pleasantly Satiric Comment" ..... Prokofieff
"Pierrot in the Dead City ..... Korngold
"Victory Waltz" (Valse Brillante) ..... Mana Zucca

Smeterlin Program

Included on the Chopin program which Jan Smeterlin, Polish pianist, will present at Jordan Hall on Wednesday evening, Oct. 29, for the benefit of the Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, will be two Preludes, Opus 28, E minor and D major; Sonata Opus 35, B flat minor; Scherzo, Opus 31, B flat minor; and Barcarole Opus 60.

"Arms and the Man" will be filmed by Gabriel Pascal at RKO as a Gabriel Pascal production, starring Ginger Rogers.

'Sons o' Fun' Is Postponed Until Oct. 30

The opening of "Sons o' Fun," scheduled for Oct. 23 at the Shubert, has been postponed to Oct. 30. The reason for the delay is that Ole Olsen and Chic Johnson have to fly to the West Coast for retakes on the film version of "Hellzapoppin'."

* * *

"Junior Miss" may not come to Boston after all. Instead it seems probable that it will open in Wilmington, go from there to Washington, and then move directly into New York.

* * *

The schedule for "Banjo Eyes," in which Eddie Cantor is returning to the stage, calls for the show to arrive in Boston on Nov. 10 after an opening in New Haven on Nov. 7.

* * *

Herbert Rudley will play Macduff, Viola Keats will be Lady Macduff, and Staats Cotsworth will play Banquo in Maurice Evans' production of "Macbeth," which is due at the National Theater in New York on Tuesday, Nov. 11. Prior to its New York opening, the Shakespearean revival will be seen in New Haven for three days on Oct. 23, and at the Colonial Theater, Boston, for two weeks beginning on Oct. 27. Judith Anderson will be the Lady Macbeth. Rehearsals are now going on under the direction of Margaret Webster.

* * *

John Craven, who appeared recently with his father in "Village Green," is to have an important role in "Spring Again," by Isabel Leighton and Bertram Block, which Guthrie McClintic will bring to Henry Miller's Theater on Nov. 10, after two weeks out of town. Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith are the stars of the comedy.

Mitropoulos to Conduct NBC Symphony Tonight

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Chausson's Symphony in B flat, a work said to reflect the influence of Franck, has been chosen by Dimitri Mitropoulos as the major item for the second of his two concerts with the NBC Symphony Orchestra tonight, NBC-Blue-WBZ, at 9:30. Mozart's Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" opens the concert. The closing work will be Bach's Toccata, Adagio, and Fugue in C, as transcribed for full orchestra by Leo Weiner.

Listeners will be invited to a breakfast session with Burns and Allen, their new tenor discovery, Jimmy Cash, and Paul Whiteman. Richard Watts, Jr., drama critic of the New York Herald Tribune, is to be heard telling his adventures on the Burma Road after his car broke down. Phil Baker and his two air companions, "Bottle" and "Beetle," Kenny Baker, Wynn Murray, Fay Wray, and Claude Rains are among those to be heard on the "Treasury Hour."

The Department of Agriculture's plans to make America the greatest food-producing nation are to be aired in CBS's "Report to the Nation."

Wednesday

Fred Allen is to have Mary Boland of the stage and screen as guest; also Robert J. Eppley, Jr., adjudged most talented student at Ohio State, as weekly feature guest; also regulars Kenny Baker, Portland Hoffa, Al Goodman, the Workshop Players, and orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Tony Martin, slated soon for Army duty, to be guest of Eddie Cantor; also Dinah Shore, "Mad Russian," and Harry Vonzell; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Ray Bolger and Moylan Sisters to be guests of Ilka Chase, with Yvette and Vaughn Monroe's Orchestra; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Robert Nicholson, Australian baritone, selected personally by Sir Thomas Beecham, to sing Hopkinson's "My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free," Rachmaninoff's "To the Children," Mendelssohn's "On Wings of Song," Haydn's "She Never Told Her Love" and Schumann's "Widmung," in CBS's "Songs of the Centuries" recital; CBS-WEEI, 4.

Brooks Atkinson, drama critic of the New York Times, to be guest commentator on the Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street, in program with Charles Marlow, cornetist, called "The Great Gabbo"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Speaker

Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard to outline a "farm defense program" for 1942, in talk, "Food for Freedom"; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Thursday

"Town Meeting of the Air" to resume its regular series with a discussion of "Should Congress Repeal the Neutrality Act?" with Senator D. Worth Clark, Idaho, and Lynn Stambaugh, National Commander of the American Legion, on the panel; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:15.

Final program of "Good Neighbors" series to present before distinguished audience at Pan American Union in Washington a concert featuring the music of the Americas, with Emma Otero and Albert Spalding, soloists; also dramatization based on the poetry of Walt Whitman; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

Humorous incident of the Spanish occupation of California to be related in "Death Valley Days"; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Cincinnati Conservatory of Music Orchestra to play Russian program of Tchaikovsky, Borodin, and Liadoff; CBS-WEEI, 4.

First Piano Quartet to play eight-hand arrangements of Granados' "Players," the Waltz from Tchaikovsky's Serenade, and Monti's "Czardas"; new time; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:15.

Edna May Oliver to make monthly guest appearance with Rudy Vallee and John Barrymore as head of "Ma Oliver's Night School"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Friday

NBC Music Appreciation Hour to resume its fourteenth season on the air, Dr. Walter Damrosch, conducting; Series A and B concerts to be heard on alternate weeks; 2; Series C and D concerts also to be aired on alternate weeks; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2:30.

Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conducting, to play Handel-Ormandy's Overture in D minor; Mozart's Symphony in D major (K. 504); Roy Harris' "Three Pieces for Orchestra"; Delius' "The Walk to the Paradise Gardens"; and Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition"; MBS-WAAB, 2:30.

Columbia's "The Lyric Stage" program to present Juan Arvizu, Latin-American tenor, singing the "Serenade" from Rossini's "Barber of Seville," and "The Dream" from Massenet's "Menon"; also Overture to "The Barber of Seville," March from Meyerbeer's "The Prophet," and Fantasie from Puccini's "La Boheme," by orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 4.

George Burns and Gracie Allen
On the air tonight, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7:30 p. m., with Paul Whiteman's new orchestra for musical backing.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL • Tonight, 8:30
Mats. Tomorrow and Saturday 2:30
VINTON FREEDLEY'S New Musical Comedy
LET'S FACE IT!
By DOROTHY and HERBERT FIELDS
DANNY KAYE ★ EVE ARDEN
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WILBUR • TONIGHT, 8:30. MAT. TOM'W.
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WEBB • WOOD • CORBETT • NATWICK
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NOEL COWARD
Evgs. 55c-$2.75; Mats. Wed.-Sat., 55c-$2.20

SHUBERT • LAST 3 TIMES • EVES. 8:30 • MAT. TOM'W
KATHARINE CORNELL
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THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
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85c, $1.10; Sat. Mat., 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, Tax Inc.

MAJESTIC • OPENS MON. EVE., OCT. 20
MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY
The Messrs. Shubert and the Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Co. present
The MIKADO
EVES. $2.20-1.65,1.10-85c-55c; WED. MAT. $2.10 85c-55c; SAT. MAT. $1.65-1.10-55c (TAX INCL.)

BOSTON (MOVIES)

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Eleanor Powell • Ann Sothern • Robert Young
"LADY BE GOOD"
Plus: "The Lone Wolf Takes a Chance"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Bob Hope • Paulette Goddard
"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"
Plus "Buy Me That Town"

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY
NOW
Tyrone Power • Betty Grable
"A YANK IN THE R. A. F."
Plus, "Charlie Chan in Rio"

BOSTON (LECTURES)

MONDAY OCT. 20 8:30 P. M.
WILLIAM L. SHIRER
speaking on
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Seats 75c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75

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BOSTON (CONCERTS)

TOM'W EVE., 8:30 Jordan Hall 55c to $1.65
JEANNE KIMBALL
Song Recital (Baldwin Piano)

DON COSSACKS
Popular Russian Male Chorus
Sunday Afternoon, Oct. 19

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Mon., Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"A GREAT SHOW"—Herald Tribune
50c, $1, $1.50, Plus Tax—No Higher
SECOND EDITION of the Sensational Musical Ice-travaganza
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
at America's Only Ice Theatre
Center Theatre, Rockefeller Center, CO. 5-5474
Evs. except Monday, Mats. Sun., Wed. & Sat., 2:40
$01 Seats for Every Perf. 50c. EVGS. AT 8:40

"A Perfect Comedy"—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Theatre, 45th St. W. of Broadway Clr. 5-5760
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40
Mail orders promptly filled

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON PAUL LUKAS MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

TYRONE POWER • BETTY GRABLE
'A YANK IN THE R.A.F.'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Managers of Theatres
advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Let Face It," musical comedy by Dorothy and Herbert Fields. Produced by Vinton Freedley. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Copley—"The Man Who came to Dinner," with Taylor Holmes. 8:30. Matinees Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich Von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"The Doctor's Dilemma," by Bernard Shaw, starring Katharine Cornell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Blithe Spirit," with Peggy Wood, Clifton Webb. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Poison Pen," with Flora Robson and Robert Newton. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. "Aloma of the South Seas," with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Fenway—"A Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 12:35, 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler and Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25. "Quiz Kids." 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fine Arts—"Kukan," Chinese picture in color. 1:26, 3:30, 5:26, 7:20, 9:20. "Carmen Amaya." 12:10, 8:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—"The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. "Unexpected Uncle," Charles Coburn and Anne Shirley. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:35.

Kenmore—"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," with Don Ameche and Mary Martin. 1:05, 4:30, 8:10. "Man Hunt," with Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 2:50, 6:30, 9:50.

Metropolitan—"Nothing but the Truth," with Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Buy Me That Town," with Loyd Nolan and Constance Moore. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

Modern—"Navy Blues" Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 11:25 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—"Lady Be Good," Eleanor Powell, Ann Sothern and Robert Young. 9 a. m., 12:20, 3:40, 6:55, 10:10. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Warren William. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Paramount—"A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 11:28 a. m., 2:28, 5:28, 8:28. "Quiz Kids." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Sing Another Chorus," Jane Frazee and Johnny Downs. 10:25 a. m., 12:40, 3:05, 5:30, 7:50, 10:10. Stage Show, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:25, 6:50, 9:05.

Scollay—"Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

South Station Theater—March of Time, Sled Dogs, Montana National Parks, Learning the Conga, Popeye, Hollywood Stars, latest news and other subjects. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

State—"Lady Be Good," Eleanor Powell, Ann Sothern and Robert Young. 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:05. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Warren William, 1:45, 5:15, 8:40.

Tripoli—"March of Time's Norway in Revolt," "Dunham Dancers," "Patty Berg," "Canadian Rockies." 30-minute newsdigest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Road to Riches." Alan Baxter and Mary Carlisle. 11:15 a. m., 2:00, 4:45, 7:30, 10:10. "The Real Glory," Gary Cooper and David Niven. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:30.

Tremont—"Adam Had Four Sons" with Ingrid Bergman and Warner Baxter. 10:35 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8:30. "Billy the Kid," with Robert Taylor, Mary Howard. 9:00 a. m., 12:10, 3:35, 6:45, 10:10.

Uptown—"Ice Capades," Dorothy Lewis. 2:55, 5:25, 8:25. "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 1:05, 4:00, 6:55, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. Continuous, 2-11.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Blossoms in the Dust," with Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon, and "Dressed to Kill," with Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Hughes. 2 and 8.

Regent: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. "Man Betrayed," John Wayne and Frances Dee. 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Underground," with Jeffrey Lynn and Karen Verne, and "People vs. Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres and Laraine Day. 1:45. Continuous from 7:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:50 and 7:50. "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn. 3:35, 9:15.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Ice Capades," James Ellison and Jerry Colonna. 3:35, 6:30, 9:30. "Ellery Queen's Perfect Crime." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Brookline Village: "Dive Bomber," with Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 2:00, 5:40, 9:20. "Her First Beau," with Jane Withers and Jackie Cooper. 4:10, 7:50.

Cleveland Circle: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Dive Bomber" with Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray, and "Scattergood Pulls Strings" with Guy Kibbee. Continuous 2 to 11.

University: "Aloma of the South Seas" with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 3, 6:50, 9:40; and "Forced Landing" with Richard Arlen. 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Bride Wore Crutches." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Ice Capades" with Dorothy Lewis and Jerry Colonna, and "Bowery Blitzkrieg" with Bobby Jordan. 2 and 7.

Strand: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," with Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. 3:18, 9:18. "Whistling in the Dark," with Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 1:34 and 7:34.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Charley's Aunt" with Jack Benny and Kay Francis and "Scattergood Pulls the Strings" with Guy Kibbee. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 3:16, 9:35. "The Get Away." 1:40 and 7:50.

Park: "Million Dollar Baby," with Jeffrey Lynn and Priscilla Lane. "Time Out for Rhythm," with Rudy Vallee and Rosemary Lane. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Hello Bucker."

Hyde Park: "Navy Blue and Gold," with James Stewart and Robert Young and "Mata Hari," with Greta Garbo and Ramon Navarro. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Wild Geese Calling," with Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett; and "Accent on Love," with George Montgomery and Osa Massen. 1:40 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Manpower," Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. 2:30 and 8:15. "San Antonio Rose," with Robert Paige and Jane Frazee. 4:15 and 10.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "That Hamilton Woman," with Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier; and "Mummy's Hand." Continuous dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Ice-Capades," James Ellison, Dorothy Lewis and Jerry Colonia. 1:30, 4:37, 6:42. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:05, 6:31, 9:38.

Mystic: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 3, 6:30, 9:40.

Maplewood: "Prisoner of Zenda," Ronald Colman. 3:17, 9:02. "They Met in Argentina," Maureen O'Hara and James Ellison. 1:55, 7:40.

Orpheum: "There's Magic in Music." Allan Jones and Sue Foster. "I'll Wait for you," Robert Sterling. 1:45, Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 3:20, 7, 9:45. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 2:15, 8:40.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 1:45, 8. "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. 3:18, 9:30.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Barnacle Bill," with Wallace Beery and Virginia Weidler, and "Shining Victory," with Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Accent on Love," with George Montgomery and Osa Massen; and "Hold That Ghost," with Abbott and Costello.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Accent on Love." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Wild Geese Calling," with Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett, 3:30, 9:30; "Ice Capades" with Dorothy Lewis and Jerry Colonna. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Barnacle Bill," with Wallace Beery and Virginia Weidler, and "Three Sons o' Guns," with Wayne Morris. 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," with Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone, and "Bad Men of Missouri," with Dennis Morgan and Jane Wyman.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Charley's Aunt," with Jack Benny and Kay Francis; and "Shepherd of the Hills" with John Wayne and Betty Field.

Strand: "Wild Geese Calling," with Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett, and "Ice Capades," with Dorothy Lewis and Jerry Colonna.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. 2:00, 5:08. "Cracked Nuts," Stuart Erwin. 4:23, 10:23.

Revere: "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. 3:17, 9:17. "Cracked Nuts," Stuart Erwin. 2:08, 8:08.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Slightly Honorable" and "Something to Sing About." Continuous 7:30 to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland, and "Dressed to Kill," with Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Hughes. 2 and 8.

Central: "Bride Came C. O. D." with Bette Davis and James Cagney. "The Cowboy and the Blonde," with George Montgomery and Mary Beth Hughes. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Caught in the Draft" with Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour, and "Missing 10 Days." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Billy the Kid" and "There's Magic in Music." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Charley's Aunt" with Jack Benny and Kay Francis, and "Sweetheart of the Campus." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Navy Blue and Gold" with James Stewart and Robert Young and "Mata Hari," Greta Garbo. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Underground" with Jeffry Lynn and Karen Verne and "That Uncertain Feeling." 1:45, continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Bowery Blitzkrieg" with Bobby Jordan and Warren Hull. 2:00, 7:54. "Road to Zanzibar" with Bing Crosby and Dorothy Lamour. 3:26, 9:11.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Whistling in the Dark," Ann Rutherford. 2 and 8.

Orpheum: "There's Magic in Music." Allan Jones and Sue Foster. "I'll Wait for you," Robert Sterling. 1:45, Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 3:20, 7, 9:45. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 2:15, 8:40.

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Medford: "Accent on Love," with George Montgomery and Osa Massen; and "Hold That Ghost," with Abbott and Costello.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Accent on Love." 1:30 and 7:30.

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WALTHAM—Embassy: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Whistling in the Dark," Ann Rutherford. 2 and 8.

Orpheum: "Manpower," Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Devil's Pipeline," and "Moon Over Miami" with Don Ameche. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "I'll Wait for You," and "Lady From Louisiana." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "In the Navy," with Abbott and Costello, and "Hired Wife," with Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. 2:15 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Barnacle Bill" with Wallace Berry and Virginia Wiedler, and "Three Sons o' Guns. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Sins of Children," Eric Linden and Cecelia Parker. Continuous from 7:30 p. m. to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Tom, Dick and Harry," with Ginger Rogers and Burgess Meredith. 3:32, 6:30, 9:39. "Melody for Three." 2:15, 5:13, 8:11.

Commerce and Finance

Corporate 'Pools' in Defense Work Now Adjudged Permissible

Business and Industry

Henderson Urges Greater Defense Effort

DETROIT (AP)—Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, declared that the national industrial machine had pushed production close to 45 per cent above the 1929 peak, but if America's effort were going to count in the defeat of Hitler more productive energy must be diverted to defense.

Speaking before the Detroit Economic Club, Mr. Henderson said this country was giving only one hour out of every eight for defense while Hitler was using five out of every eight for military purposes.

Schedules Boosted

Production schedules charted by OPM, he said, call for an increasing diversion of production time to defense. By January, he added, we should be giving one and one-half hours out of every eight for defense and by June two out of every eight.

"But even if we do get to using 25 per cent of our productive effort by next June, that will not be enough," he said.

"We must plan to use 35, 50 or even 60 per cent if needed, because the stake is so tremendously worth it."

"This stepping up of defense production and the drastic stepping down of refrigerators, automobiles and washing machine production will be painful," he said.

Compares With 1939

"Even the prospect is distressing. But we must not lose sight of the fact, even after the curtailment, that the country as a whole will be working at the same high level and the consumer durable goods production will compare favorably with 1939 and the years which preceded 1939.

"If this country could take it then, when there was no earthly reason at all, it could stand it today, when there's the best reason in the world."

Mr. Henderson told the economists that after 14 months of our participation in the first world war, this country was pouring 25 per cent of its national income into the war effort. Today, he said, only from 12 to 14 per cent is going for defense.

The national income, he said, is now running at the rate of $93,000,000,000 as compared with $76,000,000,000 last year.

Expert Says Excess Buying Power Will Incline to Clothes

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14 (AP)—Rising consumer expenditures for clothing were predicted today by A. W. Zelomek, economist for the International Statistical Bureau and Fairchild publications.

Speaking before the Philadelphia fashion group at the Warwick Hotel, Mr. Zelomek pointed out that supplies of many types of consumers' durable goods will prove inadequate during the next six to 12 months and that excess purchasing power will be available ofr clothing.

"Excesses of purchasing power left over because automobiles, refrigerators or other hard line items are not available will be competed for by amusements, apparel and other forms of spending," Mr. Zelomek said.

The economist noted that a similar situation developed during the World War. "Actually," he said, "available statistics indicate that the increase in living costs from 1914 to 1920 was as rapid as the increase in wage payments. In other words, the fact that workers turned towards silk shirts was due not so much to the fact that they had more money to spend as to the fact that supplies of other merchandise were as short then as they soon will be now."

Commercial Loans Up $1,829,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that as a result of the defense program, banks in 101 leading cities had increased their commercial, industrial and agricultural loans by $1,829,000,000 in the last year.

The Board said that these loans totaled $6,501,000,000 on Oct. 8 and were $54,000,000 higher than in the preceding week.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

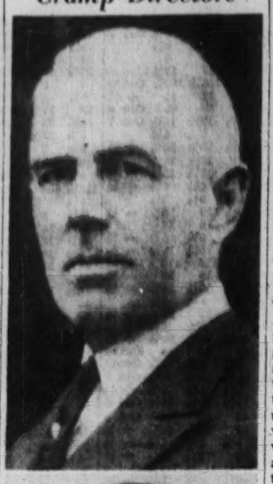
BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10

Cramp Directors



Above: Norman F. S. Russell
Below: Frank E. Baker

Elected Directors of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia to fill vacancies. Mr. Russell is President of the U. S. Pipe & Foundry Co. Mr. Baker is a partner of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Baker, Weeks & Harden.

Life Insurance Lapses, Surrenders Seen at New Lows

NEW YORK (AP)—Lapses and surrenders of ordinary life insurance policies have been at new record lows thus far this year, the Institute of Life Insurance estimated. The decline was believed to reflect the improved financial status of American families as a result of the defense production boom.

The institute said that in 1940 "lapses and surrenders reached the lowest rate in the history of the business except for the two war-boom years of 1918 and 1919."

"In the first nine months of 1941," the report continued, "the improvement has continued at a pace which, if continued, will write into the records for this year a record low for all time."

The life insurance institute said there was a clear relationship between business activity and lapses. The report stated that in the past 52 years every depression had been accompanied by an increase in lapses of life insurance and that during boom years the reverse was true.

"Because life insurance is owned by millions of persons in every income group, it is inevitable that even in good times there will always be some lapses due to individual depressions, human frailty and purposeful changes in plans."

The institute estimated the lapse and surrender rate might reach the record low of 3.8 per cent in 1941 if the present rate were maintained. The average lapsing rate has been 6.4 per cent, the institute said, while the high was 11.6 per cent during the depression years.

Montgomery Ward, Sears Sales Soar

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck and Company, mail order and retail merchandise firm, reported September sales of $85,714,253, a gain of 30.6 per cent over sales of $65,650,020 in September last year. For the first eight months of the company's fiscal year sales were $601,797,476, up 32.8 per cent over $453,219,794 last year.

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward and Company, mail order and retail merchandise firm, reported September sales of $59,780,259, a gain of 30.0 per cent over $45,971,673 in the same month last year. In the first eight months of the company's fiscal year, sales were $415,673,098, up 25.9 per cent over $330,113,607 in the like months last year.

OPA Will Investigate Paper Pulp Price Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration said it would investigate the factors behind recent price increases made by three pulp manufacturers and determine whether a schedule of maximum prices should be imposed on the industry.

The agency's announcement said all pulp producers except three agreed Oct. 10 not to exceed during the remainder of the year the pulp prices prevailing in the third quarter.

Cotton Board Guides British Textile Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—To secure the most profitable use of labor, machinery and capital in the Lancashire cotton industry in order to meet adequately the vastly increased export demand, is chief aim of the Cotton Board, Government-sponsored committee set up here.

Chairman E. Raymond Streat recently outlined the Board's greatest task as that of bringing about "an interlocking unity of thought and action between all the diverse sections which make up the industry while giving always the fullest scope for individual initiative and energy which are among the best of the inherited talents of Lancashire folk."

Tremendous problems have to be faced. Tariffs, and keen competition from foreign sources, led to the disappearance of a vast amount of export trade after the World War. The Lancashire merchant blamed government after government for failure to find a remedy for conditions in the industry, but there were those who said frankly that a solution might have been found more quickly had the industry itself been abel to present a united front. Price-cutting was a serious stumbling block to the attempts made to bring the cotton trade back to a state of prosperity.

Outlines Policy

The Cotton Board, set up to consider these questions, outlined its policy as being a campaign on six fronts:

The formation of international trade agreements with facilities such as export credits insurance; foreign exchange and a taxation policy to facilitate plant modernization; continuance of price control after the war; a commercial policy to meet the post-war problems; exploitation of technical progress through research as exemplified by the work of the Shirley Institute at Manchester; improvement of labor arrangements; sales promotion and market research.

The Board is alive to the value of a propaganda campaign in regard to the last section. Novel experiments in publicity have so far met with high praise. One early step was the issue to overseas buyers of 14,000 copies of a booklet, "British Cotton and Rayon Textiles." Attention has also been paid to publicity in the Argentine market. This was carried out through a co-operative newspaper advertising campaign in which 24 firms participated.

A market consultant has been appointed in the United States; a member of the Cotton Board accompanied the British Trade Mission to South America; investigators have been to South Africa and the Netherlands East Indies—a visit which reaped an early reward in the shape of an order for 22,000,000 yards of Java cambrics. The value of this first order is £600,000. Since then another order for 10,000,000 yards has been received.

In the first half of 1939, the total export of cotton piece goods to the Netherlands East Indies was valued at more than £400,000. No detailed figures of exports to this market have been released since then. One reliable estimate places the increase in value at about 75 per cent in the first half of 1940.

Style Center

A Color, Design and Style Center has been set up in Manchester. Its title is self-explanatory. Among its activities have been cotton industry war exhibitions, the export show of children's cotton dresses in London (seen by Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace), and an exhibition of British textile designs, including the work of artists who had won fame in other fields.

The Board is composed of three whole-time members — Chairman E. Raymond Streat, with H. Haygarth Jackson and Frank Platt. Cotton Controller, Sir Percy Ashley, is an ex-officio member, and nine part-time members represent spinners, manufacturers, finishers, merchant, rayon and raw cotton sections with the remaining three composed of representatives of the operatives concerned with spinning, weaving and finishing.

Some idea of the tremendous scope of the Board's work may be gained when it is remembered that the amount of capital invested in the cotton industry has been estimated at £160,000,000. The spinning section is credited with £70,000,000, finishing with £40,000,000, merchanting with £30,000,000, and weaving with £20,000,000.

In 1938, the last full pre-war year, there were about 360,000 persons employed in spinning, weaving, finishing and the subsidiary processes, and there were many thousand more engaged in the transportation and distribution of its products. That year was an exceptionally bad one for cotton; in the year before the figure was nearer half a million and nowadays, even allowing for the many changes brought by national needs, it can be said that, adding transport and wholesale distribution of cotton and rayon textiles, the number employed would top the half million.

It is felt that the Board constitutes a central leadership carrying out a bold experimental program which if successful will ensure a sound post-war policy for the cotton industry.

Industry Makes Defense Guns

Courtesy of Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Co.

The first 90 mm anti-aircraft gun mount to be completed by private industry in the United States. This gun mount was completed by the Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Co. and turned over to Army officials at the company's La Porte works.

Allis-Chalmers Delivering Anti-Aircraft Gun Mounts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PORTE, Ind.—The first 90 mm. anti-aircraft gun mount to be built by private industry in the United States has just been turned over to Army officials by Mr. Max W. Babb, President of the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., at the company's La Porte Works. The accompanying ceremony, which was attended by high officials of the Army, the State of Indiana, and the Company, marked the completion of preliminary work and the beginning of large scale production on this vitally important defensive weapon It is this mount, with the 3,858 separate parts that compose its delicate mechanisms, on which the gun depends for its extreme accuracy and great mobility.

Gun Accepted

Col. Donald Armstrong, Executive Officer of the Chicago Ordnance District, in officially accepting the gun mount for the Army said, "The present early delivery of this gun mount was made possible because the men who guide the affairs of the Allis-Chalmers Co., from the very beginning of their relationship with the Ordnance Department, have given their fullest and most whole-hearted co-operation to the Ordnance Department in its objective of speeding the defense effort through sub-letting contracts to other and smaller firms.

"Hundreds of thousands of American workmen and their families and small business men and their families are deeply concerned today by the threat of priority unemployment and priority strangulation.

Sub-contracting Question

"The question of sub-contracting, of spreading defense work among more factories so that the defense may be speeded and so that small businesses and their employees may not be injured, is an acute problem and its solution lies in inducing and enabling the giants of industry to share these contracts, divide these dollars, among the smaller firms who have the facilities and the ability to perform the tasks required.

"Allis-Chalmers is such an industrial giant," said Col. Armstrong, "and I am glad to say that they have shared this present job with more than 225 other companies through sub-contracting. On this particular initial contract for 90 mm. anti-aircraft gun mounts, the Ordnance Department will pay the Allis-Chalmers Co. $6,500,000 and $2,600,000 of this amount will be directly passed along to other companies with whom they have placed sub-contracts. This is the type of co-operation that is making defense plans move and at the same time is protecting smaller business firms and their employees."

Sharp Increase In Food Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Labor Department reported a sharp rise in retail food prices between mid-August and mid-September, saying that "the cost of food for the moderate-income family was up 2.6 per cent."

The advance was countrywide, the department said, and affected most of the important foods except fresh fruits and vegetables.

At mid-September levels, the department reported, retail food costs were 110.8 per cent of their 1935-39 average, the highest level since January, 1931. It added that since March, when the rapid rise in food prices began, there has been an increase of 12.6 per cent.

Loans to Business Up $58,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities rose $58,000,000 to a total of $6,447,000,000 in the week ended October 1.

This was the 23rd consecutive weekly rise in these loans and brought the 101 city total to $1,817,000,000 higher than a year ago.

The principal increase last week was $32,000,000 in New York City.

Excess Reserves Increase $20,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The Federal Reserve Board estimated that idle excess reserves in banks totaled $5,210,000,000 on October 8, an increase of $20,000,000 over the preceding week.

The increase was due to several technical factors. The total is scheduled to be reduced by about $1,200,000,000 on November 1 when new reserve requirements go into effect.

Auto Sales for 9 Months Top 1940

DETROIT (AP)—Factory sales of cars and trucks in the United States in September totaled 239,900 units, the Automobile Manufacturers' Association estimated.

The figure compares with 147,600 cars and trucks in August and 269,108 units in September of last year.

For the first nine months of the current year, factory sales amounted to 3,827,623 units, compared with 3,005,212 in the like period of last year.

Brown Paper Bag Prices Voluntarily Stabilized

WASHINGTON (AP) — Manufacturers' prices for the ordinary brown paper bag have been stabilized by "voluntary understandings" with producers of 80 per cent of the total output, Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced.

Mr. Henderson said the arrangement was a temporary one to put a rein on price fluctuations pending completion of a cost and price study by the Office of Price Administration. When the study is ended, the price problem will be reconsidered.

The understandings provide that prices which have prevailed in recent months in territory east of the Rocky Mountains will not be increased without two weeks advance notice to OPA.

United Corp. Earns 71c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—United Corp., investment company holding considerable utility securities, reported net income for the September quarter of $1,776,092, equal to 71 cents a share on the $3 preference stock now in arrears, compared with $2,117,436 or 2 cents a share on common stock in the comparable 1940 quarter.

'Pool' Plans Under OPM Ruled Legal

WASHINGTON (AP) — Attorney General Biddle ruled that negotiations for establishment of industrial "pools" could be carried on under auspices of the Office of Production Management without violating the antitrust laws.

But each plan for collaboration of large and small companies in bidding collectively for defense contracts, he said, would be subject to review by the Justice Department before the pools could operate.

Principal objective of the collaboration, OPM officials explained, would be inter-company agreements which would enable small businesses to obtain contracts and keep their plants operating during the emergency.

In requesting an opinion on the situation, John Lord O'Brian, OPM counsel, told Mr. Biddle that many companies were unable to bid singly because of their small size or their inability to make extensive changes in production machinery. They could, however, obtain contracts or subcontracts by joining with other companies and pooling facilities and experience, Mr. O'Brian said.

The attorney general replied that while OPM could lawfully initiate formation of the pools "the legality of these preliminary conferences and discussions depends largely upon the nature of the action which follows."

"For this reason," his ruling said, "the Department of Justice must necessarily reserve freedom of action . . . to institute civil actions to enjoin the continuing of discussion and practices which have been found not to be in the public interest. . . ."

New Priority Rule Is Seen Damaging Building Industry

DETROIT (AP)—The Federal government's new priorities ruling in the building industry, intended to save defense materials by curbing "unnecessary" construction, may throw 4,500,000 men out of work unless it is withdrawn, M. W. Watson, president of the Associated General Contractors of America, declared.

"The construction industry is not hoping to carry on business as usual, and it does not want non-defense work to interfere in any way with the defense program," Mr. Watson asserted.

"Construction is proud of its accomplishments for defense and thoroughly understands the urgency for national defense. It is willing to make its full share of sacrifices. It hopes that it will not have to make greater sacrifices than other industries."

Mr. Watson is here for the fall meeting of the association's governing and advisory board.

Promoted

William R. Drummond

Appointed Assistant Comptroller of the Western Union Telegraph Company to succeed J. W. Rahde, who has been promoted to the office of Comptroller. Mr. Drummond, who was formerly General Supervisor of Methods, has been with Western Union since 1902.

September Rise In Living Costs Sharpest This Year

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—The cost of living of wage earners' families in the United States rose 1.6 per cent from August to September, the monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board, private research organization, estimated today.

The board said that living costs had risen 6 per cent during the past year and were 26.6 per cent higher than April, 1933, the low point of the depression. However, they still were 10.2 per cent below the September, 1929, level.

The increase in living costs was the sharpest for any month this year. Biggest gains were in food costs, which increased 2.4 per cent, and clothing costs which were 3.2 per cent higher than in August.

RFC Allowed More Capital By Congress

WASHINGTON (AP)—A $1,500,000,000 increase in Reconstruction Finance borrowing power, about two-thirds of which is intended to provide capital for an expansion of the Nation's steel production, has won final Congressional approval.

The Senate passed the authorization measure with but little debate and sent it to the White House after Majority Leader Alben Barkley (D-Ky) outlined plans for building Government-owned production facilities to be operated by private companies.

Senator Robert Taft (R-Ohio) told his colleagues that inasmuch as Congress had already granted authority to RFC to carry on such a program, there was "little to do" except grant the request for borrowing power.

He observed, however, that the new authority, which would raise the corporation's borrowing authority to slightly more than $8,000,000,000, would mean newly-created purchasing power. An estimated Federal appropriations deficit of about $10,000,000,000, plus anticipated RFC spending of $1,500,000,000 during this fiscal year, he declared, would "create a terrific threat to the price structure."

He advocated "some form" of price control and new taxes to help check inflation.

Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) told the Senate that there was "grave danger" of a concentration of steel production facilities in the hands of "those who are more concerned in keeping steel prices up and production down."

"When this emergency is over," he said, "we're going to find that the control of the steel industry is in the hands of big companies whose expansion was financed by the Government."

Retail Advertising Declines

CHICAGO—Total display advertising placed by retailers in 84 major cities during the week ended Sept. 17 totaled 22,360,387 lines, off 1.4 per cent from the 22,664,912 lines for the like period of last year, according to Advertising Age.

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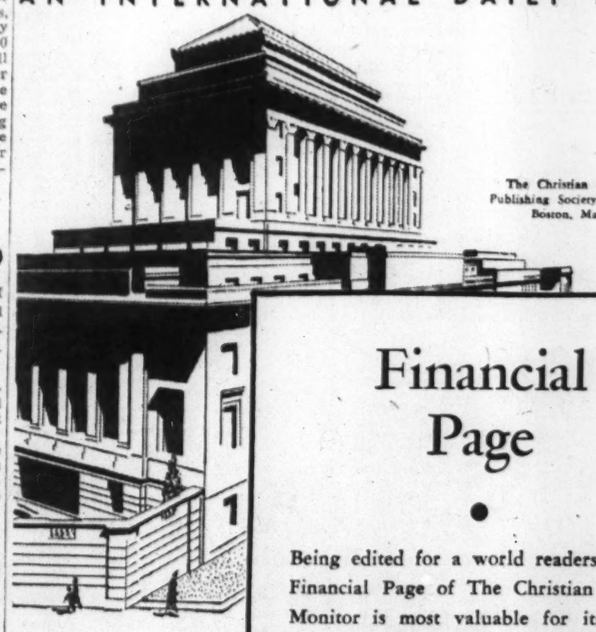

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 227,050
1941 Volume to date 110,388,902
1940 Volume to date 158,977,215

Stock Leaders Slip After Early Rally

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Russo-German conflict was the dominant influence in an irregular and hesitant stock market today.

Buying activities were at a low ebb but, excepting the steels and a few other pivotals, offerings were relatively light throughout. The general list showed a preponderance of fractional declines near the final hour. Dealings were at the rate of around 400,000 shares.

Despite thinness of support some parts of the stock list were inclined to improvement at the start. Lacking leadership of group movements, the market's principal stabilizing factor in the early proceedings was a modest upturn in an assortment of specialties, aircrafts, coppers and rubbers. But near the fourth hour many of the gains were reduced or cancelled.

Supported at times were American Can, du Pont, Johns-Manville, Phelps, Dodge, Cerro de Pasco, U. S. Rubber, and Douglas. Displaying occasional heaviness were U. S. Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Union Carbide, and Westinghouse.

Higher in uneven curb were American Cyanamid, Brewster Aeronautical, and Humble Oil. On the offside were Niagara Hudson Power and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Bond Prices Mixed

Bond traders turned their attention to rails and utilities today but the trend of prices was mixed.

Gains and losses of fractions were about balanced toward the close with business only moderate.

Operators continued the waiting policy which has characterized market dealings since the beginning of the German push on Moscow and commentators looked for no great increase in volume until the campaign takes a definite turn.

On the rising side were Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, International Railways of Central America 5s, International Telephone 5s and Western Union 5s. Moving lower were Republic Steel 4½s of '61, Commercial Mackay incomes with warrant, American & Foreign Powers 5s and Santa Fe 4s of '95.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct. Wheat Winnipeg	.74⅛	.73⅛	.73⅛	.74⅛
Dec. Wheat Chicago	1.17⅞	1.16⅛	1.17⅜	1.17
Minneapolis	1.12¼	1.10½	1.12¼	1.11⅜
Kansas City	1.11⅞	1.10½	1.12¼	1.11⅜
Kansas City	1.11½	1.10¼	1.12¼	1.10¾
Winnipeg	.75½	.74½	.74⅞	.75
May Wheat Chicago	1.22⅝	1.21	1.22¼	1.22
Minneapolis	1.17	1.15½	1.17	1.16⅛
Kansas City	1.15¼	1.13⅞	1.15¼	1.14½
Winnipeg	.79⅛	.78⅛	.78⅝	.78⅝
July Wheat Chicago	1.23¼	1.21⅜	1.23⅛	1.22⅞
Minneapolis			1.18⅜	1.17⅝
Kansas City	1.15⅞	1.15½	1.15⅞	1.15¼
Dec. Corn Chicago	.75¾	.74⅝	.75½	.74⅝
			.69⅜	.68⅝
May Corn Chicago	.81½	.80½	.81⅛	.81
Kansas City	.74⅝	.74	.74⅝	.74
Dec. Oats Chicago	.50¼	.47⅞	.50⅛	.48⅝
Minneapolis	.46½	.44⅜	.46⅛	.46¼
Winnipeg	.46¼	.45⅜	.45⅝	.46⅛
Rye, Chicago Dec.	.68⅞	.69⅜	.67¾	.69⅜ .68⅜
May	.75⅜	.75⅝	.74⅛	.75⅞ .74½
July	.76⅜	.77¼	.76⅛	.77¼ .76⅛

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Sat. Close
Oct.	9.55	9.70	9.42	9.70	9.77
Dec.	10.00	10.00	9.65	9.95	10.02
Jan.	10.20	10.20	9.85	10.15	10.22
March	11.35	11.37	11.05	11.37	11.45
May	11.57	11.60	11.32	11.60	11.67

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Sat. Close
October	1.60	1.62½	1.58½	1.62½	
Oct. (new)	1.62	1.62½	1.57½	1.62	1.62
Dec.	1.63	1.64¾	1.59¾	1.64	1.63¾
May	1.68	1.69½	1.64¾	1.68½	1.67½

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	93.5	93.5	93.4	93.4	93.9
March	92.3 -	92.3	92.3	92.3	93.0
May	91.2b				92.0
	Tops				
Dec.	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9	126.3
March	123.9	124.1	123.8	124.1	124.3
May	123.2	123.2	123.1	123.2	123.6

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Sat. Close
October	16.54	16.82	16.54	16.92	16.68
December	16.78	16.98	16.75	16.90	16.86
March	17.02	17.24	16.96	17.20	17.16
May	17.23	17.42	17.15	17.36	-7.29
July	17.31	17.54	17.26	17.44	17.39

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Sat. Close
October	13.05	13.17	13.05	13.15	13.43
December	13.00	13.17	12.80	13.17	13.15

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	14.65	14.65	14.65	14.65	14.75
March				14.60b	14.65
June	14.65	14.65	14.65	14.65	14.67
b—Bid.					

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N. Y. March No. 3				2.87b	2.85
Wld May No. 4	2.37	2.37	2.33½	2.33½	2.38
b—Bid.					

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	7.80	7.82	7.74	7.77	7.78
March	7.85	7.87	7.80	7.83	7.93

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	8.60b				8.77
b—Bid.					

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Sat. Close
November	33.80	33.85	33.60	33.70	34.00
December	33.80	33.95	33.85	33.95	34.15
January	34.05	34.10	34.05	34.10	34.40
	Eggs				
October	29.65	29.85	29.65	29.85	29.90
November	29.60	29.90	29.75	29.90	29.95
December	29.75	29.85	29.65	29.65	29.90
January	28.50b	29.00a			
a—Asked. b—Bid.					
	Potatoes				
	Open	High	Low	Close	Sat. Close
November	2.08	2.12	2.08	2.12	2.08
January	2.80	2.82	2.73	2.73	2.83

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. R. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅛
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	— 1⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Oct 10
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	9	39¾	39	39¼	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 11
5	3¼	Alaska Jun	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8⅝	8⅛	Alleghany Corp	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	2	6⅝	6½	6½	
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	19	19	19	Oct 6
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	7	21½	21	21	— ⅛
11¼	7¼	Allen Ind (2⅜g)	6	7¾	7¼	7¼	Oct 9
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	156	156	156	
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	3	12¼	12	12	Oct 9
143¾	113¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	133½	133½	133½	— ⅛
8⅞	5¼	Allied Stores	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
86¼	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	86	86	86	— ¼
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g	2	28¼	28	28	— ¼
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	19½	18½	18½	Oct 9
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	3	1	1	1	
20	10	Amal Lea pf 3½k	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep 25
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	56¼	56	56	Oct 11
15⅝	14⅞	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	2	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
28½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	5	47⅜	46¼	46¼	—1
8¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	3	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh(1.40g)	1	32	32	32	
3	1	Am Cable & R	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	7	83¾	83	83¼	+ ⅛
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	178	178	178	Oct 9
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	7	26¼	26	26¼	
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	65½	65½	65½	—1
23½	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Oct 11
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep 17
121	88½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	109	109	109	Oct 11
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7	7	7	Oct 3
5⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S(1⅜g)	1	18	18	18	Oct 9
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6½	3¾	Am European	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Oct 9
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	3	21	21	21	
28⅜	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	3	25	24⅝	25	Oct 10
37⅛	21⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	2	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (3g)	10	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	11	3	2⅞	2⅞	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	2	32½	32½	32½	Oct 10
4¾	4¼	Am H & R pf (.75g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf(1½e)	1	27½	27½	27½	Oct 9
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13¾	9	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Oct 6
50	43	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	43	43	43	Oct 9
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	13	11¼	11	11¼	
93¼	79	Am Loco pf 5¼k	1	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	Oct 10
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
6½	2¼	Am M & Metal	2	5	4⅞	5	
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	3	20½	20¼	20¼	Oct 9
3⅛	1	Am Power & Lt	14	1	1	1	
46¾	30	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	2	32⅝	32	32	—1
39	2⅛	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	1	28	28	28	— ½
7¼	5½	Am Rad&S(.45g)	29	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	8	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (1½g)	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	4	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
45⅝	34	Am Sm & R(2g)	6	39¾	39¼	39¾	— ⅜
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	2	150¾	150¾	150¾	+ ¾
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	41	41	41	Oct 10
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(11/4g)	6	20¾	19⅞	19⅞	
11½	9¾	Am Stores (1½g)	7	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
12½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	2	10	10	10	Oct 1
22¼	11	Am Sug R (1½g)	1	20	20	20	+ ¼
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
163¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	17	153¼	152¾	152¾	— ¼
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	69½	69½	69½	— ¼
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	2	71	70¾	70¾	
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
29½	24½	Am Viscose (1g)	*6	25¼	24¾	24¾	
116¾	113¾	Am Viscos pf (5)	3	115	115	115	Oct 10
7¼	3¾	Am Water Wks	22	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	+1¾
85⅜	3½	Am Woolen	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
81¼	1	Am Wool pf (7k)	1	73	73	73	+ ¾
70¼	47⅛	Am Zinc L & S	13	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	2	48½	47¼	47¼	Oct 10
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	31	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
12½	9	Andes Cop (3⅜g)	1	10	10	10	Oct 3
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	31	31	31	Oct 9
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ⅛
5½	4	Armour Ill	4	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
70¼	47⅛	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	1	68½	68½	68½	Oct 11
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 18
43⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	4	29	28¾	28¾	
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (⅝g)	3	8⅞	8¾	8¾	Oct 9
6⅜	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Oct 7
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	5	8½	8¼	8½	Oct 11
88	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	3	85	84¾	84¾	Oct 9
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(.14k)	1	98	98	98	Oct 2
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	— ⅛
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	18	29½	28¼	28½	— ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	1	66½	66½	66½	— ⅛
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	12	24	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
36¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	16	38½	36	38⅛	+ 2⅜
53	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	11	51½	49	51½	—2¾
24⅜	19½	Atl Refining (1)	16	24⅜	24	24¼	
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Oct 8
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	50	50	50	— ⅛
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	
9⅛	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Oct 11
37⅛	19¼	Austin Nichols	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
31¼	25¾	Aviation Corp	12	31⅝	31½	31½	— ⅛
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	11	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	15	4⅜	4	4	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
8½	6	Bangor & Ar	1	6	6	6	
13½	7	Barber As (½e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	1	8½	8½	8½	
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
24⅞	18	Bath Ir Wks 3⅛g	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
31⅜	25⅜	Bayuk Cig (1⅛)	2	26¼	26	26	— ¼
28⅜	14¾	Beat Cream (1a)	2	26½	26	26	Oct 1
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106	106	106	+ ⅛
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	+ ⅛
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	119	118	118	Oct 8
7	8½	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 10
41¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (4g)	3	40½	40¼	40¼	Oct 10
20⅜	13⅜	Benef Ind (1¼g)	3	14	13⅞	14	
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	3	56½	56½	56½	Oct 6
64¾	26⅜	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30	30	30	— ⅛
89½	62⅛	Beth Steel (4½g)	17	63¾	62½	62½	— ⅛
131½	119⅞	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122	122	122	Oct 9
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	Oct 9
23⅞	16¼	Black & Deck(2)	1	21½	21½	21½	Oct 10
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Kn (.45g)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Oct 10
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	23	20½	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
35	25½	Bohn Al&B 1½g	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Oct 10
21⅞	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	1	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	5	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
11⅛	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Oct 11
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Oct 9
4⅝	3½	Brew Corp(.30g)	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
12⅞	8¾	Bridgeport B ¾g	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
25⅜	18½	Briggs Mfg 1½g	6	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
41	27¾	Briggs & St 2½g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Oct 10
45¼	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	2	43½	43	43	Oct 9
25⅝	21⅝	Bkly & Q Trans	1	21½	21½	21½	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 11
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	3	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	Sep 26
23¼	16	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
5½	3⅛	Budd Mfg	3	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
8½	4⅛	Budd Wheel 45g	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
34¼	22½	Bullard (1½g)	1	23	23	23	
35⅝	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	4	30⅞	30½	30⅝	— ⅜
20⅞	15¼	Burling (.95g)	1	18½	18½	18½	Oct 10
6⅛	49	Burling pf (2¾)	3	46	46	46	Oct 9
9⅜	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	3	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4½	Bush Ter B (.30g)	1	6	6	6	
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22	22	22	+ ¼
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	9	9	9	Oct 10
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	9½	9½	9½	
24¾	16⅞	Calif Pack (1½)	1	22	22	22	— ⅛
54	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Oct 2
1⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	½	¾	¾	
7¼	5½	Calumet&H(⅝g)	3	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (1.10g)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	4	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	1	35	35	35	— ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
32	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Oct 6
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
67¾	43	Case (J I) Co(3e)	3	80	79	79	— ½
50¾	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	42¼	42	42	— ½
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	1	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	2	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
22⅜	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	7	16¾	16	16⅛	
3½	1⅛	Cent Foundry	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	Oct 9
14¾	4½	Cent Violetta S	1	13	13	13	— ½
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	3½	3½	3½	Oct 10
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas (4)	3	32½	32	32	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	3	3	3	3	
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt 1½g	1	17	17	17	Oct 7
22½	17½	Cham P&P (¾g)	1	22	22	22	Oct 9
18	11⅛	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	Oct 9
44½	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	9	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98½	98½	98½	Oct 8
4½	2¼	Ches Corp	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	1½	1½	1½	Oct 11
⅛	⅛	Chi & E Ill A	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	3⅛	Chi Great W pf	8	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	5	6	6	6	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu (1½g)	7	15⅛	15	15	
44⅛	37½	Chi P F c vv pf (3)	2	42	41½	42	+ ⅛
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	53¾	51¾	Oct 7
⅞	⅞	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 10
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 8
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
14⅜	10¾	Chickasaba (1)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	Sep 20
3	1⅛	Childs Co	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Oct 10
72½	55	Chrysler (4½g)	55	56⅛	55½	55⅝	— ⅜
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
4½	2½	City Stores	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
40½	30½	Clark Eq (2½g)	1	33	33	33	+ ½
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	1	27	27	27	Oct 9
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	14	38½	37¾	37¾	— ⅝
39⅞	28½	Cliuett Peab (2g)	1	37¼	37	37¼	+1¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (2½g)	2	96	95½	96	Oct 11
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Oct 1
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (1⅝a)	12	15	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
104⅜	100¾	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ⅛
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2⅜g	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
20	14	Col F & I (1a)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Oct 10
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
21	14⅜	Col Br B (1.35g)	3	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	2¼	Col G&E (.10g)	31	2⅝	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
82½	66½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	67⅜	67¼	67¼	— ⅛
7½	4⅞	Colum Pict	2	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2⅜)	6	26¾	26¾	26¾	Oct 7
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	81	81	81	Oct 8
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	13	23½	23	23	
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	102	102	102	Oct 7
37⅞	27⅝	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	30⅜	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
110	102½	Com T ev pf(4½)	1	107	107	107	Oct 6
11⅞	8¾	Coml Solv (¾g)	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
⅞	⅜	Com'th & South	56	⅜	⅜	⅜	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	60½	60½	60½	
30

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3½s 49-48	110.16	110.16	110.16
1 3s 55-51	112.10	112.10	112.10
2 2¾s 60-60	111.16	111.16	111.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 Alb P Wrap 6s 48	49	49	49
11 Alleghany 5s44 mod	91¼	90¾	91¼
1 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	77¼	77¼	77¼
5 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	62½	62½	62½
2 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	60	60	60
1 Allegh Val 4s '42			
	101 5-32	101 5-32	101 5-32
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108	108	108
1 Am & For Pss 2030	66	66	66
9 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102⅝	102½	102⅝
3 Am Int 5½s 49	182½	182¼	102¼
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	109½	109¼	109¼
9 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109	108¾	108
35 Am T&T 3s 56	111¾	111½	111⅜
3 Arm Del 4s 5 7	106¾	106½	106½
2 Arm Del 4s 55	106½	106⅜	106½
2 Arm Del 4s 57	106½	106⅜	106½
2 Atl&Cha AL 4½s 44	100½	100½	100½
4 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 AC Line 1st 4s 52	76¾	76¾	76¾
4 AC Line cfi 4s 52	68½	68	68½
21 AC Line 5s 45	95⅜	84⅞	95⅜
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	101½	101½	101½
9 B&O 1st mig 4s st	59¾	58¾	59¾
29 B&O 5s st A	32¾	32¾	32⅝
4 B&O 95 st C	38¾	38⅛	38⅛
2 B&O 2000 st D	32⅝	32½	32½
2 B&O 96 st F	32½	32⅜	32½
42 B&O cv 6s st		32⅜	32⅜
16 B&O 4s 48	57	57	57
1 B&O SW 50 st	41	41	41
2 Bang & Aro cv 4s 51 st	47	47	47
4 Bell TPa 5s 48B	110¾	110⅝	110⅜
11 BellTPa 5s 60C	133¼	133	133
24 Bost&Me 4½s 70	36¼	36	36
202 Bost&Me 4s 80	70¾	70	70⅝
5 Bost&NY AirL 4s 55	21¾	21	21¾
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	93¾	93⅜	93⅝
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	105	105	105
8 Buf R&P 57 st	37¾	37	37
4 Bush Term 4s 52	78⅝	78¼	78¼
21 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	77	76½	77
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	105¾	105⅝	105¾
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	108	108	108
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	108	108	108
2 Can Nat Rv 4½s 51	104⅛	104	104
18 Can Nat Rv 4½s 51	104⅛	104	104
2 Can Nat Rv 4½s 56	104	104	104
5 Can Pac 5s 44	103¾	103	103⅞
1 Can Pac 5s 44 perp	67	66¾	66¾
1 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	103½	103½	103½
13 Celanese 3s 55	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Cen New Eng 4s 61	67	67	67
5 Cen New Y Pow 3¾s 62	107	107	107
17 Cen Pac 5s 60	51½	51⅛	51¼
1 Cen R R N J 5s 87	173¼	173¼	173¼
4 Certain-td 5½s 48	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Ches Corp 5s 47	113½	113½	113½
2 C&O 1fg 3½s 96 E	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Chi&Alton 3s 49	15¾	15¾	15¾
7 CB&Q gen 4s 58	79¾	79¾	79¾
10 CB&Q 1fg 3½s 49	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	88¼	88¼	88¼
7 ChGtWinc 4½s 2038	37¼	36⅞	36¾
5 Chi Gt West 4s 88	66	66	66
1 Chi I & L 4s 47	32½	32½	32½
6 Chi I & L 4s 47	32	32	32
31 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	11	10¾	11
56 CMSP&P a1 3s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
100 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	3	3	3
9 Chi & NW 4s 87	24	23½	23½
4 CRIP&Pa5s 52A	14	13¾	13¾
3 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1½	1¼	1¼
23 CRI&P 4s 88	23¾	23¼	23¼
63 CRI&P 1fg 4s 34	13¼	12¾	13¼
2 Ct2Hte & SE 1fg 5s 60	68	68	68
2 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	51¾	51¼	51¾
3 Ch Ter Sta 3½s 63	103	103	103
4 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	99	99	99
17 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95½	95¼	95¼
2 Childs Co 5s 43	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 CCC&StL 4½s 77	60⅝	60¼	60⅜
7 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	70¾	70¾	70¾
4 CleCinTerm 3½s 72	85	85	85
4 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	73	73	73
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77	58	58	58
1 Col P&L 5s 79	84	84	84
17 Sou & So 4½s 280	19	19	19
6 Columbia G 5s 52 May	104¼	104	104
6 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Cold&So Oh 4½s 70	110¼	110¼	110¼
8 ComlMach Inc69ww	55¼	55	55
2 Con Edis 3½s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	110¼	110¼	110¼
23 Container 4½ Oil 2¾s '48	104½	104	104½
1 Crane 2¾s '50	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Cuba RR 6s '46 rct	23¾	23¾	23¾
2 Cuba RR 5s '52	29	29	29
4 Curtis Pub 3s '55	98⅝	98	98⅝
2 Dayton P&L 3s '70	108	108	108
22 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	54½	54¼	54½
1 Del L & W 4½s '57	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 Del P & L 4½s '69	108¼	108¼	108¼
10 D & R G 4s '36	108¼	108¼	104¼
2 D & R G 4s '36	14¾	14¾	14¾
8 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 D & R G West 5s '78	14¼	14¼	14¼
4 D Main & Ft D 4s '35 ct	37	37	37
2 Det Edis 4s '65	113¼	113¼	113¼
4 Dul Missabe & I 3½s'62	108	107¾	107¾
9 Duluth SS & A 5s '37	20¼	20	20
4 Duquesne Li 3½s '65	106¾	106¾	106⅞
1 Elec Auto L 2¾s '50	101¾	101¾	101¾
28 Erie rfg 5s '67	31½	31	31
21 Erie rfg 5s '75	31½	31	31
2 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	52½	52¼	52½
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	61¾	61¼	61¾
2 Erie cv 4s 53 A	57¾	57¾	57¾
2 Erie cv 5s 53	87½	86¾	87½
2 Erie cv 4s 53 B	57¼	57¼	57¼
37 Firestone T&R 3s 61	99	98¾	99
1 Fla E Coa 3s 74	9	9	9
16 Gen Cont Sts 5½s 49	98¾	98¾	98¾
4 Gi Nor 5s 73	95¾	95¾	95¾
4 Gi Nor 4½s 76 D	87⅞	87½	87½
5 Gi Nor 4½s 77E	87¾	87½	87½
2 Gi Nor 4½s 61	106½	106½	106½
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	80¾	80½	80½
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95¾	95¼	95¼
8 Gt Nor 3½s 67	78	78	78
5 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	46¼	46	46¼
2 Gulf Stl 4½s A	106½	106½	106½
4 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	81	81	81
2 Hudson Coal 5s62A	38½	38	38
3 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	42¾	42¾	42¾
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10¼	10	10
3 Ill Cen 5s 52	42¾	42¾	42¾
29 Ill Cen 4½s 66	42¾	42	42
5 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	45	44¾	44¾
13 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40½	40	40
1 Int Gt Nor adj 6s 52	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Int Grt Nor 1st 5s 52	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	15¾	15¾	15¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	23½	23	23
14 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	100	100	100
2 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
1 Int Rys C R 6½s 47	96½	96½	96½
1 Int Rys C Am 5s 52	85	85	85
13 Int T&T 4½s 52	46½	46	46½
24 Int T&T 5s 55	50	49¾	50
3 James F & Clea 4s '59	50	50	50
42 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	48	47¾	47¾
2 KC Ft S & M 4s '36 ct	47	46¾	46¾
1 K C Term 4s '60	100	100	100
4 Kentucky Cen 4s '87	110½	110½	110½
3 Leh & N Y 4s '45	55	55	55
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	67½	67½	67½
24 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	60¼	59¾	59¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	60	60	60
1 Leh Val H Term 5s '54	47¼	47¼	47¼
7 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34¼	34¼	34½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31½	31½	31½
3 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29¾	29½	29¾
2 Libby McN & L 4s '55	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	127	127	127
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	82½	82½	82½
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Lou & N 4½s 2003	93¾	93	93
6 Louis & N 4s '60 B	107½	107½	107½
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	88	88	88
1 L & N Pad & M 4s '46	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	106	106	106
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	81¼	81¼	81¼
3 Maine Cen 4½s '60	50¾	50¾	50¾
1 Manitow GB&N3½s'41	36½	36½	36½
2 Met Ed 4½s '68	110½	110½	110½
6 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	106½	106½	106¾
4 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	10¾	10¾	10¾
4 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	11½	10¾	10¾
10 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11	11	11
2 Mo-Ill 5s'59	92	92	92
7 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	25¾	25½	25½
3 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	10	10	10
11 M-K-T 4½s '78	21¾	21½	21¾
15 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	33¾	31¾	31¾
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	21¾	21¾	21¾
129 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	28½	28¼	28¼
29 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	28¼	27½	27½
10 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	28¾	28¾	28¾
12 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	29½	29¼	29¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	28¾	28	28
38 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	25¾	25¼	25¼
3 Mon WPaPSvc 4½s'60	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Mor & Essex 3s '55	40½	40½	40½
2 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39½	39½	39½
1 Mt St T&T 3¼s '68 M	110½	110½	110½
1 Nat Dairi 3¼s '60	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 New Eng T&T 5s '52	123½	123¾	123½
2 N Engl T&Ts¼s'61B	126½	126½	126½
1 NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 57 A	104½	104½	104½
17 N O Pub Sv 5s 55 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 N Orl Term 4s 53	74	74	74
29 NO Tex & M 5s 54 B	43	42¾	43
10 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	40¾	40¼	40¼
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56¼	56¼	56¼
40 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51½	50¾	50¾
4 NYC cn 4s 98	56¾	56¾	56¾
23 NYC 4s 64	96	96	96
5 NYC cv 3¼s 52	58¾	58¼	58¾
5 NYC&HR 3½s 97	79	78½	79
1 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	59¾	59¾	59¾
1 NY Chi&St L 5½s 74 A	73¼	72¾	73¼
33 NY Chi & St L 4½s 78	62¾	61¾	62¾
18 NY Chi&St L 4s 46	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 NY Dock cv 5s 47	75¾	75¾	75¾
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	62¼	62¼	62¼
1 NY G El H&P 5s 48	121¾	121¾	121¾
6 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	29¾	29¼	29¾
1 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	48	47¼	47⅞
12 NYNH&H 4½s 67	28½	28¼	28½
23 NYNH&H 4s 57	5¾	5¾	5¾
7 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	6¾	6¼	6½
5 NY Trap R 4s 48	98	95	96
20 NYW&Bost4½s 46	3½	3½	3½
5 NL&O Pow 5s 55	110	110	110
3 Norf & W 4s 96	128¾	128¾	128¾
3 Nor Am Co 4s 59	104½	104½	104½
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62¾	62¾	62¾
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	52¾	52¾	52¾
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49¾	49¾	49¾
1 Nor Pac 4s 97	71¾	71	71¾
12 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41	40½	40¾
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108½	108½	108½
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
5 Okla G&E 3¾s 66	106¾	106¼	106¾
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107	107	107
14 Pac G&E 4s 64	113¾	113¼	113¾
2 Pad&Hl 4½s 55	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	58	58	58
2 Para Pict cv 3½s 47	99½	98	98
1 Pat&Pass Gas 5s 49	124	124	124
2 Pen Co 3½s '44 D	105	105	105
1 Pen Oh & Det 4½s '77	103	103	103
1 Pen P & Lt 4¼s '68	108½	108½	108½
1 Pen P & Lt 3¼s '69	110¼	109¾	109¾
21 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	101	100¾	100¾
18 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	101½	100¾	100¾
1 Pen RR 4s '48	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Pen RR 3½s '70	95	94¾	95
2 Pen RR 3½s '52	89¼	89	89
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	71	70¾	71
2 Pere Marq 4s '56	61½	61½	61½
1 Phila Co 4½s '61	107	106¾	106¾
6 Phil Elec 3¾s '67	111¼	111¼	111½
4 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	6½	6½	6½
2 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	26½	26½	26½
PCC & SL 5s '70 A	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 PCC & SL 4½s '77	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 PCC & SL 4½s '63 I	121¾	121¾	121¾
5 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	104	104	104
8 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	86	86	86
10 Reads 4½s '97 A	80	79¾	79¾
Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	69¾	69¾	69¾
12 Rem Rand 3½s '56	102¾	102¾	102¾
Republic Steel 5½s '54	105½	105½	105½
5 Republic Steel 4½s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 RichfieldOil4s'52	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Rutland 1st 4½s'41	65	65	65
8 Saguenay Pow 4½s '66	96½	96¾	96½
8 St LIM&S 4s R&G 33	72¾	72½	72¾
2 St L S F 5s '50 B	15½	15½	15½
7 St L S F 5s B '50 ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
34 St L S F 4½s '78	15¾	15¾	15¾
3 St L S F 4½s '78 ct st	15¾	15¾	15¾
35 St L S W 5s '50 A	15	14¾	14¾
7 St L S W 5s '50 A ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 St L S W 5s '52	36	36	36
1 St L S W 1st 4s '89	75¾	75¾	75¾
2 Sea L Lcn 6s '45	8	7¾	7¾
7 Sea A L 6s '43 ct	7	6¾	6¾
5 Sea A L 4s '50 st	13	13	13
2 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	6½	6½	6½
1 Sea A L rfg 4s '59 ct	6	6	6
5 Sea-All Fla 6s '35 A ct	6	6	6
26 Shell Un 2½s '54	98¾	98½	98¾
2 Simmons cv 4s '52	103½	103½	103½
1 Socony-Vac 2s '64	106¾	106¾	106⅝
10 Sou Pac 4½s '68	49¾	49¼	49¼
5 Sou Pac 4½s '81	49½	45¼	49¼
4 So Pac 4½s '69	49¾	49¼	49¼
4 So Pac rfg 4s '56	63	62¾	62¾
8 So Pac clt 4s '49	63	62¾	62¾
11 So Pac 3½s '46	72¾	72½	72¾
13 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	51¼	51	51¼
25 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	80	79½	80
1 South Ry 6½s '56	85	85	85
1 South Ry cn 5s '94	91¾	91¼	91¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 South Ry gen 4s '56	60¼	60¼	60¼
8 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	106½	106¼	106½
5 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	105¾	105	105¼
3 Studebaker cv 6s '45	108½	108⅛	108½
1 T RR A St L 5s 44	110¼	110⅛	110⅜
10 Tex Corp 3s 65	107¼	106⅞	106⅞
9 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	101¾	101¼	101¼
5 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	43¾	42¼	43¼
11 Third Ave aj 5s 60	15¼	13½	15¼
9 Third Ave 4s 60	54	54	54
4 T St L&W 4s 50	82½	82½	82½
2 Un Bf Mo 3½s 71	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
11 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111¼	111	111¼
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Unit Drug 5s 53	90½	90½	90½
5 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	96¼	96	96
2 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	102½	102¼	102½
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	102½	102⅜	102½
1 Serbs Cts Sl 7s 62	7	7	7
3 Sydney 5½s 55	80¼	80¼	80¼
3 Uruguay 6s 60	55½	55½	55½
5 Urug 4¾s&4½s 78	53	52¾	53

Bond Sales (in dollars)—Total today 3,241,000; previous day 2,955,300; week ago 7,704,300; year ago 5,630,550; two years ago 10,589,400; Jan. 1 to date 1,641,113,325; year ago 1,226,038,700; two years ago 1,837,-892,850.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Asebestos Mfg Co pf 70c		Nov.	1	Oct. 18
Interim				
Reynolds Tob (RJ)	50c	Nov.	15	Oct. 25
Do B	50c	Nov.	15	Oct. 25
Final				
Sonotone Corp pf	10c	Nov.	28	
Resumed				
Brazil Trs&F Ltd	40c	Dec.	22	Oct. 25
Initial				
Amalgamtd Oils Ltd	4c	Nov.	15	Oct. 31
Irregular				
Carey (Philip) Mfg	15c	Nov.	15	Nov. 5
Line Material	25c	Oct.	27	Oct. 17
Regular				
Am Viscose	50c	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
do pf	$1.25	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Assoc D G, 1st pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 14
Atlantic Coast Line RR Co 5 non-cum pf	$2.50	S Nov.	10	Oct. 24
Beatty Bros, 1st pf	$1.50	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Blue Ribbon Cp pf	62½	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 20
Boston Fd	16c	Q Nov.	20	Oct. 31
Canadian Inv Cp Ltd	30c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Colgate-P-Peet	12½c		Nov.	15 Oct. 31
do pf	$1.06¼	Q Dec.	31	Dec. 9
Columbia Pict pf	68¾	Q Nov.	15	Nov. 1
Diamond Shoe	30c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 20
Fidelity & Dep. Co. (Md)	$1	Q Oct.	31	Oct. 16
Haverhill Elec Industrial Properties	85c		Oct.	14 Oct. 8
Inc (Cleveland)	15c		Oct.	9 Oct. 2
Kingsbury Cotton Oil Co.	5c		Oct.	20 Oct. 10
Kootenay Belle Gold Mines, Ltd	2c	Q Oct.	25	Oct. 15
Kootenay & Dep. Co. (Md)	$1	Q Oct.	31	Oct. 16
La Pow & Lt pf	$1.50	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 17
McNeel Marble Co. 6 1st pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	15	Oct. 7
Northern R. R. of New Hampshire	$1.50	Q Oct.	31	Oct. 16
Piedmont & No Ry	50c	Q Oct.	20	Oct. 4
Texas P Lt T pf	$1.75	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 24
Tob Sec pf	$1.50	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Wentworth Mfg Do pf	15c	Oct.	25	Oct. 18
	25c	Q Nov.	15	Nov. 1
Yuba Cons Gold Fields, Inc	10c	Nov.	1	Oct. 8

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7½	th8½
American Hardware Co.	32½	34½
American Manufacturing	25	27½
American Manufac 6 pf	80	86
American Wringer Co.	5½	6¾
†Amoskeag Company	23¼	--
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¾	--
Appleton Company	28	32
Appleton Company 7 pf	105	110
Arlington Mills	38	38
Arlington Mills	40	42
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24	26
Auto Ordnance	12	15
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¼	3¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15¼	17¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.	110	--
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. pf	25¼	27½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	2¾	3¾
Berkshire Fine Spin 85 pf	62	67
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	102	--
Boston Wharf Company	143	163
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	30½	33
Botany Worsted Mills pf	4	5¼
Brinks Inc	78	--
Campbell A S Co Inc	3¾	4¼
Central Railway Signal A	19½	--
Chapman Valve Manufac	22½	25½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13½	15½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26½	29½
Dewey & Almy Chem 8s pf	105	110
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27	29½
Draper Corporation	70½	74½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13¾	17½
Eastern Corporation	5½	6¾
Eastern Corporation pf	10¼	10¾
Exolon Co	12	14
Family Loan Society Inc	14	16
Family Loan Society pf A	25	28
Fruit of the Loom	30¾	33¾
Fruit of the Loom	10½	12
General Fire Extinguisher	15¾	17¾
General Machinery	27¼	30¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	12½	14½
Goodall Worsted Company	15	19
Graton & Knight Co	7¾	8¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	75	79
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	25	28
Great Northern Paper Co	37½	40
Greenfield Tap & Die 8s pf	60	65
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	18	21
Harrington & Richardson	4½	5¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	7¼	9¼
Heywood-Wakefield 600 pf B	11¼	13¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18½	21
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	21¼	23¼
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	44½	47½
*International Machine Tool	6	8
eKith George E Co	9	11
Kendall Company	7½	9½
Kendrys Inc pf	17½	19½
King-Seeley Corp	7	8½
Landers Frary & Clark	20¼	23¼
Lawrence Portland Cement	15	17
Lincoln Stores Inc	22¼	24¼
Lincoln Stores 7	9	9
Ludlow Mfg Associates	104	109
Marathon Paper Mills	34¼	36½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	48	--
Merco	30¼	32¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	63¼	66¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	80	83½
Mid-West Refineries Co	2.50	3.00
Millers Falls Company	8½	10½
Missouri-arnas Pipe Line	6½	7½
Nashawena Mills	13	15
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	65	70
Nashua Manufacturing Co	10	13
Nashua Manufac 8o 1st pf	50½	54½
Nashua Manufac 6o pf	72½	76½
National Chemical & Mfg	7½	9½
National Shirt Shops	5	6
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	38	41
Newmarket Manufac Co	39½	42½
Nicholson File Company	34	37
Nonquitt Mills	27	30
Ohio Finance	14¼	16¼
Pacific Eastern Pipe Line	13½	15½
Plymouth Cordage Company	104	109
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	15	17½
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	57½	61½
Quissett Mill	40	--
Remington Arms Co Inc	4¼	5¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	18¼	20¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf A	35½	38½

'Ascap' Music Due Back on Air Oct. 15 but Delay Still Likely

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Slowness of the affiliated stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company in returning their new contracts for the use of the music of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers is purportedly holding up the return of the huge "Ascap" catalogue to the air. According to trade rumors complete restoration of "Ascap" music to the air has been set for Oct. 15, but it is apparent that it may be a week or weeks from this date before it will be heard again over the Country's major transmitters.

The Mutual Broadcasting System and its affiliated stations have been licensed now for several months to use "Ascap" music but even this has not produced the desired popularization of its music that Ascap hoped for. One fact the radio-Ascap feud indubitably has established is that popular music, in order to become popular, needs constant dinning into the ears of listeners from many stations.

Waiting for "Ascap" Music

In the meantime, is occurring the odd spectacle of the networks, who precipitated the music ban, now urging their member stations to sign up with Ascap as quickly as possible. Many network contracts and programs are in abeyance until Ascap music is restored to the air.

Both CBS and NBC have signed contracts with Ascap which, according to trade rumors, will net Ascap an estimated $3,000,000 annually for the next 18 years. This is a reduction in the sum of money which was previously paid Ascap by radiocasters for the use of its music reservoir. Under the terms of the contract the member stations of CBS and NBC have agreed to rebate two and three-quarters per cent of their income back to the network to pay for the use of Ascap music. This does not cover programs using Ascap music which are heard on the individual stations and which are not relayed to the networks. But thereby lies one of the biggest bones of contention between the networks and their stations.

The networks are eager to have access to all of Ascap's catalogue and have, quite naturally, signed a "blanket use" contract. But many of the network affiliates are opposing the individual station contracts because they are based on "blanket" fees. One of the main points insisted upon by member stations was the right to pay for Ascap music on a "per program" basis instead of being charged a percentage of their incomes.

Many Suits Threatened

Should the networks be unable to persuade their member stations to sign again with Ascap it is rumored that Ascap threatens to file many music infringements suits against the networks and individual stations. Apparently Ascap has been willing to overlook many infringements in order to promote a quick settlement.

For Ascap is just as eager to have the air ban on its music lifted since it is in danger of losing some of its writer and publisher members if the situation is not cleared up soon. It is reported that internal dissension is rampant in the Ascap membership because many of the publishers and composers are anxious about their fees.

Two popular composers, Jimmy Van Heusen and Johnny Burke, for instance, have licensed their songs in a new film to the radio, without granting any rights to Ascap. The film features Kay Kyser who is on the air and who has a tremendous air following. Over the last week end music from the new Disney film, "Dumbo," written by Ascap composers, was heard on the Columbia network, which though it is now licensed by Ascap, still has many member stations who have not signed up with Ascap. Defections of this sort may easily start a stampede from the Ascap fold.

The networks also are eager to avoid involvements in a movement that might wreck Ascap since they do not want to precipitate another "monopoly" argument in Washington.

In the meantime, Broadcast Music, Inc., the radio copyright pool, largely financed by the National Association of Broadcasters and its members, has just announced the signing up of five more stations to its list of subscribers. This brings the total of B. M. I. member stations now up to 722 which is an overwhelming majority of radio stations in the United States.

Succeeds Arias

Wide World

Ricardo de la Guardia

Who became President of Panama Oct. 9 by an election of the Cabinet as a result of the departure of President Arnulfo Arias. He formerly was Minister of Government and Justice.

Louisiana Maneuver Soldiers Seasoned, Morale Improved

LAKE CHARLES, La. (AP)—The 400,000 troops who slept on the ground and maneuvered through the mud in the Louisiana war games came out of their ordeal, officers say, toughened and with improved morale.

Pests and the burning southern sun didn't make soldiering easier for the troops, many of them out of civilian life less than a year, as they battled without baths or shaves and much of the time without sleep or full meals.

For days on end, some units did not see a crossroads store. The 56th cavalry brigade maneuvered in the Sabine River bottoms—with many of the horses dropping—for three weeks without once seeing a Louisiana town.

But after watching them harden under the strenuous Army life in the field one officer declared:

"Their morale is better now than it was two months ago, and it is getting better all the time.

"They were growing restive and discontented under the routine of camp life but the picture has changed now. A survey now on Army morale, I think, would show it is far better than it was, say, two months ago, and is continuing on the upgrade.

"The soldiers have been kept on the move, given a job to do, been handed the responsibility of carrying out their assigned jobs as soldiers under conditions as tough as they get to be unless in actual battle when bullets and shells add to the tension. They have done their job well and in high spirit."

Gen. George Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, who called the maneuvers a great success, praised the troops for their "zeal and energy, endurance and spirit," which he termed a model of excellence.

Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, maneuver director and chief of the general headquarters staff, said the stamina the troops displayed was one of the outstanding developments of the maneuvers and added:

"We can never be entirely satisfied with the performance of our troops, but the soldier of 1941 will give a better account of himself than the soldier of any other period in our history."

But the soldiers themselves were not hesitant in telling civilians that many of their officers had lost the right to the troops' respect because of inferior leadership.

To be sure, one of the prime purposes of the maneuvers was to reveal deficiencies of poor officers so that they could be removed and General McNair during a press conference struck out sharply at those officers who had shown poor leadership.

The Third Army Provost Marshal's office reported comparatively few arrests for soldiers who absented themselves without leave.

Negro soldiers drew high praise from white officers and white soldiers in the ranks, all agreeing the Negro troops were superbly disciplined, eager to serve, and proud of their job.

On leave in the Louisiana cities such as Lake Charles, the maneuvering troops, in clean khaki, shaved, bathed and newly combed, caused no disturbance although they jammed all the sidewalks, the drug stores, and the movie theaters.

State and Army authorities had cleaned Lake Charles and towns such as Leesville of vice and gambling before the troops moved into the area.

The soldiers moved through the streets in pairs or groups, orderly, smart looking, polite, and quiet except for singing a song that caught their fancy.

Soldiers and generals alike were glad to dash into the restaurants, if for only one meal, to break the monotony of Army food, but the $30 a month privates often complained, although good naturedly, of the food prices they considered too high.

An anonymous soldier and an anonymous waitress gained renown in Lake Charles for a duel of wits over food costs. The soldier, sitting down in the restaurant of one of the best hotels, looked at the menu, whistled, and said to the waitress:

"Where's the floor show? You can't charge prices like these just for food."

Troops sang in the fields and woods and sitting beside the roads where they were detailed to guard a bridge from aerial bombing or a sudden surprise tank thrust. They sang singly or in pairs or chorused to pass the time away.

War on Waste Is Declared To Help in Defense Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 — An all-out war on waste has been declared by the OPM, with Lessing J. Rosenwald, former Chairman of Sears, Roebuck & Co., general in charge.

The campaign will reach into factories, into attics, into kitchens and garages to eliminate the extravagance that has been a by-product of American abundance and has long made Europeans shudder.

The defense conservation program has been in progress on various fronts for some time, but now it will be centered in one office, the Bureau of Industrial Conservation, and will be directed at "saving and salvaging every possible pound of usable material which previously has been wasted."

Mr. Rosenwald will not only direct salvage campaigns such as the aluminum pickup drive that recently netted enough metal material for 1,900 fighter planes, but will point out ways to avoid waste in industrial practices, in government contracts and by means of simplification of service and of manufactured goods.

Work Now Under Way

Here are phases of the anti-waste campaign already under way:

Savings of between 8,000 and 9,000 tons of tin per year by reduction of the thickness of tin plate on cans.

Savings of 225,000 tons of shipping space for import of strategic materials from the Far East by reduction of imports of tapioca and ilmenite for which substitutes have been found.

Large savings of brass and other metals by de-glamorizing fire-engines and pencils.

A study by the Federal Trade Commission of possible savings by standardization of bread loaves and reduced service from bakeries.

A double-quick automobile wrecking campaign in Ohio, New England, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

Negotiations with the American Standards Association to simplify certain consumer goods, including washing machines, electric hand irons, and finished sheets.

Getting Down to Earth

In addition, the Government Conservation branch of the division of purchases has revised nearly 70 federal specifications, including those for flat tableware, laundry and refrigeration equipment, certain phases of cantonment and defense housing construction, fire-fighting equipment and many articles containing silk. Far-reaching savings of such critical materials as aluminum, copper, zinc, brass, nickel, chromium, tin and rubber have resulted.

The new Bureau will work closely with the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration, headed by Miss Harriet Elliott, who will continue her work with the American Standards Association, made up of technical experts, on the feasibility of proposed changes in consumer products.

Although military requirements will get first consideration in planning attacks on waste, OPM officials believe that the new all-out conservation program may also forestall or aid in preventing shortages of materials essential to civilians.

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY
Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of an Atlantic City Christian Science church, preferably resident of Atlantic City. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis. Write Box W-7, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway St., Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED, elderly Protestant woman desires work; light housekeeping, plain cooking. MRS. THOMAS, 17 W. 91 St., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
SINGING SPEAKING
170 W. 73rd. New York City
Endicott 2-7910
Season starts Oct. 1st. Consultation free (by appointment only). Singing class starts Monday, Oct. 20th, at 7:30 p. m. Free demonstration class lesson Friday, Oct. 17th, at 7:30 p. m.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

ALWAYS HIGH CASH PAID
FOR WORN FUR COATS. I. M. FUR CO.
1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. Wis. 7-7969

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GRamercy 5-1616, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-1251.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/6 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

POST WANTED

YOUNG LADY graduate, London Secretarial Training, desires post. Experienced, English—French—shorthand. Box W-723, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS — Board residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea, and golf; garage. MISSES FILKINGTON, Marleon Ellerbeck Road.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BERKS, COLD ASH, NEAR NEWBURY. "SUNACRES GUEST HOUSE." An ideal place for Autumn Holidays or occasional weekends. Splendid situation, peaceful area, bracing climate, every comfort and an excellent cuisine. Under personal management of the Owners, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hall. Tel. Thatcham 3244.

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR—Attractive house, heated throughout in winter; delightful country; nr. Eccleshall, Staffs. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH YENTON
GERVIS ROAD EAST
Waiting to welcome you. P. H. BENN. Tel. 2732

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL. 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. Facing gardens, central to all parts. Comfortable, excellent cooking. H. and C. water. Well appointed from 2½ gns. Phone Fro. 2357.

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster — H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. MISS BAKER. VIC 2306. Bus 24 passes.

LONDON
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill. S. E. 25
QUIET, COMFORTABLE, extensive grounds
CENTRAL HEATING RUNNING WATER IN BEDROOMS
Reduced Rates
Tel. Liv. 2585

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE Regent Hotel
98, Osborne Road
Good Boarding Residence, every comfort
Tel. Jes. 906.

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 2158
Where peace and beauty still remain

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA PENSION DES COTTAGES in private villa facing south; park-tennis; every comfort; en pension terms from 7-8 frs. Chemin Krieg 7, Florissant.

England

ACCRINGTON

CHAS. PICKUP
MEN'S WEAR
HAT SPECIALIST
90, Blackburn Road, Accrington

Moffitt Bros. Ltd.
are now showing
New Autumn Coats, Gowns and Millinery
8-12, Church Street, Accrington (Tel. 2568)
Also at Nelson

BLACKBURN

From the Cheapest that is good to the Finest that's produced.
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

WALSH'S
First-Class
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSING
EUGENE Permanent Waving (and all other methods). Sole licensee in Lancashire for CHRISTY NATURAL WAVE CUT.
7, Preston New Road Tel. 5923

You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food SELLERS

BOLTON

Silver Ware and Cut Glass
Nothing is more suitable for a Wedding Gift than Beautiful Silver or Fine Cut Glass.
Our Showrooms are filled with a choice selection.
PRESTON'S Ltd.
BOLTON

John Read
RULING and STATIONERY
11 NEWPORT ST. BOLTON
BRANCH WINTERBURNS LTD.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SHOW friends finest Christmas card assortment. Gift Wrapping, Etching, Religious, All-occasion boxes. Personals. Experience unnecessary. Bonus. Request approved samples. Good profits. Doehla, S-70, Fitchburg, Mass.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 187 HICKS ST.
Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont—4-5 rooms, 2 baths; large, light, airy; overlooking harbor; every modern convenience; will decorate to suit; low rentals; free use swimming pool, roof garden. Main 4-5500.

N. Y. C., BAYSIDE (Queens), 40-45 201 St.—2 rooms, real kitchen, studio living room, $35; 3 large front rooms, cross ventilation, $45; concession. Bayside 9-7905.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FOR RENT

UNTIL Christmas, lakeside home fully equipped, central Florida; citrus, fishing, ample four; reasonable. Aiken, 411 W. 114th, N. Y. C.

FOR SALE

COMPLETE beauty parlor equipment in excellent condition; Duart #212 Permanent machine; reasonable for quick sale. Bayside 9-1776. Little Neck, L. I., N. Y.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS
FINE QUALITY COATS AS LOW AS $59.50 to $1,500.00. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order at VERY SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS. Come in and look around. Large selection to choose from. Deposits accepted.
CHARLES E. MORRIS
In the Wholesale Fur Market
328-330 7th Avenue, Corner 29th
On the 4th Floor, N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4047-8-9

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs Custom made and ready to wear
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage, cleaning. 346 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-8278.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORKER—Two adults in family; must live out due to small house; Saturday and Sunday afternoons and all evenings free; $15.00 weekly. Tel. evenings Wilton, Conn., 173.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

FAIRHAVEN LODGE—Attractive home for Christian Scientists desiring rest, study or special attention; references; reasonable terms. SARAH E. CLARK, 119 Lafayette Place, Woodmere, Long Island, N. Y. CEDARHURST 0192.

ENGLAND
BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

CURTAINS MADE-UP FREE If desired any of our Fabrics will be made up in Net Curtains, Full-On Curtains or Valance FREE OF CHARGE to your own measurements. We specialise in Loose Covers—Estimates Free.

TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
PHONE 9540 (8 LINES)

ELECTRICITY
We will gladly give estimates for All Classes of Electrical
INSTALLATIONS
Industrial Work and Private Houses
POWER—HEATING—LIGHTING—REFRIGERATION
Southern & Redfern Ltd.
WOODHEAD ROAD Phone 10444

ABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill Street Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

BURNLEY

T. HIRST
High-Class Grocer
Post Office
Briercliffe Road, and 106 Colne Road
Orders delivered to any part of the district
Tel. Burnley 3999

Bailey's
For Style and Value in Ladies' Wear
11 Manchester Road, Burnley
Also at Church Street, Accrington

CHESTER

OVER 81 YEARS OF SERVICE
SATISFACTION and GOOD VALUE
DENSONS
FASHIONS and FURNISHINGS
CHESTER and DENBIGH

J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

DERBY

For Quality at Reasonable Charges Try
IRONGATE STORES LTD.
GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS
39 IRONGATE Tel. Nos. 44231—44232

HALIFAX

J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
3 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
Standings Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Station Square
BRANCH STORES
20, West Park Tel. 4390

TEL. 3027 (3 lines) James St.
NEWBY'S
(Geo. Newby & Co., Ltd.)
FISH, GAME and POULTRY
Finest Qualities, Reasonable Prices

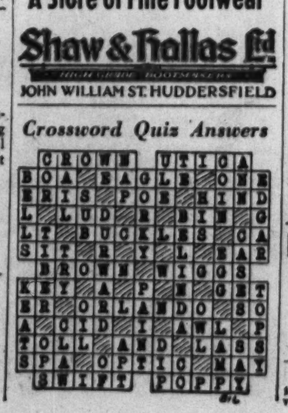
HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harry Blackburn Tel. 158
ART FLORIST
MARKET PLACE
Presentation Bouquets a Speciality
Grams "Bouquets Hudd"

A Store of Fine Footwear
Shaw & Hallas Ltd
HIGH GRADE BOOTMAKERS
JOHN WILLIAM ST. HUDDERSFIELD

Crossword Quiz Answers



ENGLAND
LEEDS

Misses Walker
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
(25-30 years experience)
Perfection in Permanent Waves
1 LANDS LANE, LEEDS
Tel.: 29084—2 lines
Diplomas and Prize Winners
Eugene System Permanent Waving

PEEL'S PRINTING PRESS
(Prop. L. & Y. Stationery Co. Ltd.)
for GOOD PRINTING *and all Office Sundries*
38 DOCK STREET, LEEDS 10
Telephone 25377

PEACOCK & SON Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums
Curtain Materials, Loose Covers, Bedsteads, Bedding, Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts
Established 1850
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Great Crosley 3261 10 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COOPERS
Church Street
Purveyors of Groceries
to His Majesty King George VI

Timothy Whites
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

SLOAN LTD.
of BOLD STREET
AGENTS for RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS
Large Selection—All Sizes—All Models
42/50 Bold St. Phone Royal 6116

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

The RUBBER SHOP
Macks and Raincoats
ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT
Hand Worked Lingerie, Lace, Linens, Wools
3 Park Road St. Annes-on-Sea
Proprietress, MRS. A. BEWICK

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER
Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.0
Settees from £8.10.0
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

KEEP YOUR FEET WARM WITH BOOTEES
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
65 DEANSGATE (Bla 3720)
Good Meals — Moderate Prices
Lunch from 1/6
Devonshire Aftn Tea 1/, High Tea 1/6
Our own Confectionery, Cold Meats, etc., are on sale at the Counter.
This Is NOW THE ONLY ADDRESS

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

FOR GOOD FURS
Consult a Practical Furrier
Remodeling, Renovating, Cleaning, Etc.
Hilda Common
44, West Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4
Tel. 34549

Enid GOWN SPECIALIST
TROUSSEAUX
Famous Tweeds by Wetherall
18 Great North Road,
Tel. Jes. 1386 • Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SLATERS BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

ENOCH STEPHENS
Painter and Decorator
86 Harrington Drive, Nottingham
Phone 2069
Notice of proposed work will be appreciated

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND
OLDHAM

J. A. Bardsley LTD
HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS
43 YORKSHIRE STREET
OLDHAM

ROCHDALE

Throughout the Reigns of many Kings and various wars
The Rochdale Rubber Co.
has been noted for quality and value in
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rainwear
Every type of Waterproof and Raincoat stocked
Agents for Burberry & Aquascutum
17, Drake Street, Rochdale

K SHOES
Extra Coupon Value
C. H. BESWICK
K Specialists 80 Drake St., Rochdale

For Ladies' Wear
BUDGE and AUBREY
89 and 91 Drake Street, Rochdale
Tel. 2296

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. H. Fisher
CHILPRUFE for CHILDREN
BENTS GREEN AND SANDYGATE ROAD

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

22331—Phone
HALLAMSHIRE COAL
14 Wharf St.

T. J. C. COE
Silver Hill Store
We Stock Monitor Advertised Items including
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

STOCKPORT

FLEMING
Hosier and Outfitter
Shirts, Ties, Gloves, etc.
USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS
10, Underbank, Stockport. Tel. 2890

GEO. MEANLEY
(Proprietor J. T. Green)
FOOTWEAR SPECIALIST
6, Gt. Underbank, Stockport
Agent for PORTLAND, BECTIVE, DIANA, MASCOT FOOTWEAR PHONE STO. 4727
Also GREENS', 247 London Rd., Hazel Grove Phone Gt. Moor 3404

FLORENCE DAWBER
Gowns, Coats Millinery, etc.
98, BRAMHALL LANE, DAVENPORT STOCKPORT
Phone Gt. Moor 3280

YORK

CENTRAL HEATING (All Systems)
A. E. Challenger & Co.
Hot Water Supply Plumbing
Swinegate, York
Tel. 3934

Scotland

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW SEASONS FURWEAR
Delightful New Creations in Mink, Ermine, Persian and Indian Lamb, Canadian and Russian Squirrel, etc.
COUPAR LIMITED
The Fur House
241, Sauchiehall Street
Glasgow, C. 2. Phone Douglas 2389

RESTAURANTS
at 245 Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10:45 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

A. GARDNER & SON
Limited
Established 1832
The Leading Furnishing House of Scotland
We hold immense stocks in all Departments. Enquiries and inspection invited.
Estimates Free
36, Jamaica St., Glasgow, C. 1

ELECTRICAL

Installations and Repairs to all industrial, commercial and domestic premises. Fittings, Appliances and Lamps, etc., supplied.
HUGH M. FULTON
300 SWANSTON STREET, S. E.
Bridgeton 2867-8

FIREPLACES
Repairs and Alterations
We shall be pleased to advise you
Geo. McAlpine & Sons Ltd.
66 Bath Street Tel. Doug. 0405

RADIO
NEW SEASON'S MODELS
All wave receivers from 8 gns.
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-236 Sauchiehall St., Glasgow
Also at 141-145 High St., Ayr.
5 Gilmour St., Paisley

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

CLARKE & BUCHAN Ltd.
Old Furs Remodelled Like New
206, Sauchiehall Street, C. 2.

ANTHONETTE
303, Byres Road.
Millinery, Dresses and Hairdressing
Expert Advice in All Branches.
Hats and Dresses Remodelled.
A Trial Solicited.

QUALITY FURNITURE SPECIALISTS
Good Carpets, Good Fabrics, Good Furniture Are Still Obtainable. Come In and Let Us Show Them to You.
MUIR SIMPSONS LTD.
309, Sauchiehall Street

GREENOCK

M. & N. PEASTON Designers
21 Brougham Street
Arts and Crafts
One minute from Princes Pier
THE STUDIO
Artists Material Picture Framing

HELENSBURGH

Tailoring and Valeting
THE NORMAN SERVICE
37 West Clyde Street, Helensburgh
Tel. 95
Alterations—Repairs Cleaning of every kind

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME _____
STREET and NUMBER _____
CITY and STATE _____
MC-3
Coupon

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Letter From London

London

Dear Friend,

I always enjoy the Sun Dial and felt you might be interested to hear an experience which, to me, stands out amongst many stories of heroism.

I have been living for most of that time in the neighborhood which has been made famous by Conan Doyle—Baker Street—and have shared the sound (and feeling) of the bomb which bounced off the station onto Madame Tussaud's cinema, and chuckled at the over-statement of the cheery milkman who said one morning—a glorious, calm, sunny September day after a raging inferno of a night—"You know your town hall? Well, it's not there this morning!" (Actually, it was only a little bent.)

This one, however, shows more clearly than any other why in England we feel that nothing has been touched and why London feels just the same to those who love her and what she stands for.

Off Baker Street is a bootmaker—trained by his father, and the winner of many medals for his craft. He always showed me his latest piece of work when I took my shoes to be mended, so you can imagine my unhappiness when, taking a collection for his skillful repair, I found a burned-out shell.

Later, however, I discovered that he had re-opened farther up the street. . . . It appeared that on our last bad night he had been "off" fire watching and had gone home. On the following morning he came in to dust £70 worth of finished shoes—it was Sunday—and found nothing remaining of customers' lasts, stock, shoes or machinery but charred and drenched fragments.

He went home, and said nothing until after dinner in case the family ate nothing!

Since then, he has taken another shop, bought fresh stock, started in again from nothing but £70—a grant from the local authorities. Every time a customer orders shoes, he has to begin by making a last. His wife has taken a job in an aeroplane factory, and they have boarded out their little girl under the London County Council scheme.

For sheer courage and refusal to be vanquished, I have never met its equal.

As you know, we have many War Relief Funds in England. . . . But this case does not come within the scope of any. . . . He will eventually get some compensation from the Government but it takes time—the damage was done last May and it is now September. Meantime, he cannot replace his machinery, so is borrowing a friend's machine for such necessary work.

It is this spirit, which ignores obstruction and destruction, which makes one so grateful to be in the heart of this experience, and I thought you might like to hear about it. . . .

With all good wishes and much gratitude for the Monitor, which is giving us such wonderful support.

Mrs. J. W.

FACTS & FIGURES
TIMES HAVEN'T CHANGED MUCH!
FOOD RATIONING GOES BACK TO THE DAYS OF PHARAOH!
IT'S A FACT THE WAR HAS NOT DISTURBED CHINA'S EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM, 50,000,000 HAVE BEEN TAUGHT TO READ AND WRITE SINCE 1938!
THE WORD MARU IS USED IN THE NAME OF JAPANESE MERCHANT VESSELS TO DISTINGUISH THEM FROM WARSHIPS AND OTHER CRAFT.
FUKU MARU
K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

Where the Word Sirloin Originated?

According to a widely accepted story, the name "sirloin" for a cut of beef loin originated with James I of England. It is reported that the monarch was much addicted to knight-making. He also fancied himself as a punster and wit. One day "whilst he sat at meat, casting his eyes upon a noble surloin . . . he called out, 'Bring hither that surloin, sirrah, for 'tis worthy of a more honorable post, being, as I may say, not **sur**loin, but **sir**-loin, the noblest joint of all"! Less romantically inclined authorities, however, give the derivation as from the Old French **surlonge: sur** meaning "upon," and **longe**, "loin."

If the Camel's Backbone Follows the Curve of His Hump?

The camel has a backbone as straight as that of other similar four-legged animals, such as the deer, horse, etc. The hump (or humps, in the case of the Bactrian camel) are merely lumps of muscle and fat, and serve as larders from which the camel may draw sustenance in time of hard work and scant rations. At the end of a long hard journey the hump is shriveled and flabby, much of the fat having been absorbed by the camel's body.

W. P. Keasbey

Where Would You Find—

Answers

1. Ketchikan, Alaska. Alaska's yearly salmon pack is over $35,000,000.
2. A state prison near Ossining, New York.
3. The civilian defense organization of Russia.
4. The Mississippi; they are embankments built to prevent overflow.
5. An ancient seaport and watering place in Kent, England.
6. The Vermont Legislature voted a ten dollar a month bonus because they decided the country was engaged in war.
7. A peak in the North Swiss Alps; 10,870 feet.
8. A native South African garment made of skins sewed together to form a square.
9. Montevallo, Alabama; for women.
10. Hungary.

Daily Quotation

A FATALISTIC attitude towards the world is not compatible with great art. The production of great art requires faith in the possibility of change and improvement—C. E. M. Joad.

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies."
—Thomas Jefferson

Quorum

A quorum is the number of members that must be present in order to transact business legally.

In constitutional bodies, such as Congress and state legislatures, a quorum must be a majority of the entire membership.

The members of these groups are elected and paid to be present at every session. If they are absent their presence can be compelled by the Sergeant-at-Arms, but in voluntary societies, where attendance is purely optional, it is difficult to secure such a large attendance.

The constitution of the organization should state the size of its quorum, otherwise a majority of the membership is required. In cultural groups, the required number is frequently less than twenty per cent. The size of the quorum is often a much debated question when an organization is launched.

Some states do not permit incorporated bodies to reduce their quorum below a majority.

At a meeting, either regular or special, of a permanent organization, if a quorum is lacking, there are only two things that can be done; either send out and persuade the attendance of the necessary number or adjourn to a specified time and place. The adjourned meeting will have the same legal status as the original meeting. The time set for the adjourned meeting must be previous to the date of the next regular meeting of a permanent organization. Care must be taken to decide on the time and place for the adjourned meeting before the vote is taken on the motion to adjourn, otherwise the original meeting is lost and whatever business scheduled for it will die with it.

Sometimes members go out quietly until no quorum is present. The person who discovers this should immediately call attention to the fact. The form is this:

Member: "Mister Chairman, I rise to a point of order."

Chairman: "State your point of order."

Member: "There is no quorum present."

Chairman: "The point is well taken. What is the pleasure of the house? Do you wish to summon a quorum, or do you wish to adjourn?"

If the members wish to continue informal conversation they are free to do so, but no formal action can be taken.

Awana Slaker-James

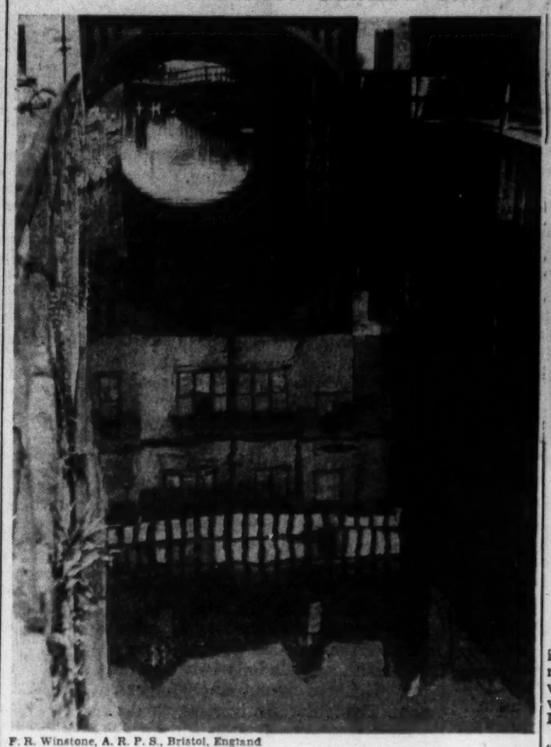
This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

The Amusing Things We Say

To Cut Off With a Shilling

Under Roman law, to legally disinherit a natural heir, a man was compelled to set aside a testament which would leave that heir a portion of his personal estate. The old Romans used to observe this law by leaving the heir to be cut off such a trivial share of the estate as to practically disinherit him. From this practice arose the notion that for a testament to be valid, the heir must be left at least a shilling. This was proof that the testator had not lost his memory, which the law would have otherwise presumed had the heir not been mentioned.

Monitor Camera Club Oddities



F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

Quaint Structure Revealed in Reflection

The River Witham, Lincoln, England, reflects an interesting half-timbered house built in 1540.

Miss H. Lee, London

Nature's Victory "V"

This tree symbol was snapped on the Isle of Wight.

Where Would You Find—

1. The city in which the largest amount of salmon packing in the world is done?
2. Sing Sing?
3. "Osoaviakhim"?
4. A river noted for its levees?
5. Folkestone?
6. A state which recently voted a bonus to its soldiers?
7. The Segreshorn?
8. A kaross?
9. Alabama College?
10. The country of which Laszlo de Bardossy is Premier?

(Answers appear on this page)

Tires Last Longer

To save tires automobile companies say transfer front tires to diagonally opposite rear wheels and vice versa, every 3,000 or 4,000 miles.

A Verse for Today . . .

For ye shall go out with joy, and be led forth with peace: the mountains and the hills shall break forth before you into singing, and all the trees of the field shall clap their hands. — Isa. 55:12.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: To estimate the cost of daughter's schooling, add up everything you know about and multiply by three.

Indianapolis News: With the refrigerator output curtailed, it looks as if the old spring house might come back into its own.

In Lighter Vein

Long Wait

A department store recently put in escalators. A young attendant noticing that a woman shopper had waited some time by the device, walked up to her and said, "May I be of service to you, madam?"

"No, thank you," was her reply, "I am going to the basement and was just waiting for the steps to reverse."

On "Intelligence Tests"

One of the better digs at "intelligence tests" is credited to a Harvard philosophy professor. One of the test questions was: "What would you do if you found yourself lost in the woods?"

"You might sit down on a stump and chew your fingernails," said the professor, "but it would probably be smarter to look for the moss on the north side of the Ph.D. who wrote the examination."

Well, Why Not?

In Manila a party of women were returning from a picnic, when the car in which they were riding collided with another vehicle.

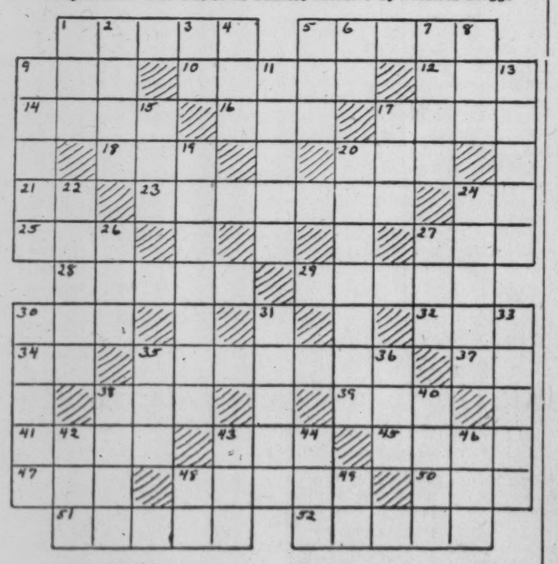
While the police were taking down the names of the witnesses, an "English-speaking" Filipino law-student politely asked one of the ladies how the accident happened.

"I really don't know," she replied. "I was asleep when it occurred."

Proud of his knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon tongue, the youth replied, "Ah, madam, you will be able to prove a lullaby."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was object of contention between lion and unicorn?
5—What is a manufacturing city of N. Y.?
9—What is a snake of tropical America?
10—Merchants rescued Sindbad from nest of what bird?
12—Unity.
14—Who threw the apple of discord?
16—What American author won a $100 prize with his "Manuscript Found in a Bottle"?
17—Female of the red deer is what?
18—What mythical king of Britain is said to have given his name to London?
20—What is an enclosed place used for storage?
21—Lieutenant (abbr).
23—What did Bobby Shafto wear on his knee?
24—What is symbol for calcium?
25—To perch.
27—Organ of hearing.
28—Who was author of "Rab and His Friends"?
29—What fictional character is associated with "Cabbage Patch"?
30—By what instrument is bolt of a lock shot or drawn?
32—To obtain.
34—What is a suffix forming nouns?
35—Who is hero of "As You Like It"?
37—Thus.
38—Who became the ideal Spanish hero?
39—What is a shoemaker's tool?
41—To entice.
43—Conjunction.
45—Young woman is what?
47—What is a mineral spring?
48—What was pseudonym of William Taylor Adams?
50—What is the merry month?
51—Who wrote of the Houyhnhnms?
52—What flower is associated with Flanders fields?

Down

1—The heart.
2—What wading bird has very long toes?
3—You and I.
4—Short sleep is what?
5—What tree yields caucho?
6—Symbol for tellurium is what?
7—A gross is a coat, harp, or coin—which?
8—What is a cape of Massachusetts?
9—One of best-known poems of 16 Across is about what?
11—What Russian novelist was born in 1828?
13—What was first name of 16 Across?
15—What prefix signifies "under"?
17—Pronoun.
19—Who is hero of a novel by Sir Walter Scott?
20—Who is heroine of a poem because she lost a lock of hair?
22—What is a river of Italy?
24—Circumstances are said to alter what?
26—Attempt.
27—Humpty Dumpty was what?
30—Who wrote "Ode to a Nightingale"?
31—If you emulated Titian, you would do what?
33—Who is a character in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
35—To lubricate.
36—What bird was sacred to Minerva?
38—What part of hammer is used for extracting nails?
40—What object brought Aladdin riches?
42—Who was Roman goddess of plenty?
43—Ready.
44—What is another name for a candle?
46—To declare.
48—Concerning.
49—County (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It Was a Quick Winter*

By Le Pelley

WELL, THAT ADVENTURE WAS FUN EVEN THOUGH THE "VILLAIN" TURNED OUT TO BE MARMADUKE!
AND I'M MIGHTY GLAD IT DID!
LET'S GO HOME SO I CAN GET OUT OF THIS COSTUME....
LOOK AT THE LEAVES FALL... DO YOU MIND SEEING SUMMER GO?
OH.. NO.. OCTOBER'S PRACTICALLY NOVEMBER... AND THEN IT'S THANKSGIVING
WHEN THANKSGIVING IS HERE IT'S NO TIME TILL CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S — THEN THE DAYS ARE GETTING LONGER...
AND THEN ... WELL... HERE'S SPRING ALREADY!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Starting Something on a Shoe String!*

By Rodgers

I felt like having a good romp with the Boss this evening but he was reading his ol' paper and I didn't know whether I could get him to play with me or not—
But I went to work on one of his shoe laces —
And before you could say, "Jack Robinson," we were in the midst of a good ol' fashioned frolic!
There's nothing like starting something on a shoe string!

The Adventures of Waddles—*If Winter Comes—*

By The Hagers

DRAKEVII
I WORE MY SWEATER TO THE TRAIN TO SAY GOODBYE TO MAYME AND JAYNE.
"GOODBYE," THEY CRIED AND WAVED THEIR WINGS. "YOU LOOK SMART IN YOUR KNITTED THINGS."
"TO OUR IMPULSE," SAID JOE, "LET'S YIELD." OUR KNITTED THINGS WE PROMPTLY PEELED.
THEY'RE TUCKED AWAY IN FRESH MOTH BALLS. THEY'LL STAY,—AT LEAST TILL WINTER CALLS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Tanks

The United States is the world's industrial colossus. Particularly is it renowned for mass production of motor vehicles. It turned out three times as many as the rest of the world in 1939. In a world war which military men say will be won by motorized and mechanized forces America's motor-making power might be decisive. The man in the street would expect that after two years of conflict production of "war buggies" by "the arsenal of democracy" would be stupendous.

Some figures for the "arsenal of despotism" are reported in the news. The Russians declare the Nazis had 30,000 tanks when the invasion started, and are using 14,000 in the drive on Moscow. They admit losing more than 7,000 themselves. Decisive tank forces, such as the British require for an invasion of the Continent, must be figured in thousands, or rather tens of thousands. Lord Beaverbrook is hardly imaginative when he says, "Let us [Britain and America] aim at 30,000 tanks."

Yet he speaks of this as a plan of production "vaster than any yet laid down or by many even contemplated." Where are American ideas of bigness? But before we say what America will do it might be well to check up on what America has done about the need for thousands of tanks.

The latest figures are for September 1. The output of light tanks (15-tons) was about 300 a month, of mediums (26-tons) about 100. One hand-made model of the heavy (55-ton) tank has been finished, but they will not be in production for some time. Two years after the war started the "arsenal of democracy" had sent some 500 tanks to Britain, mostly of the light type used in Africa and of little use against heavy equipment. America has produced less than 2,000 tanks.

Why? Why? Why?

The basic factor is time—the failure to wake up in time. Apathy permitted the Government, the Army, industry and labor to fumble with the tank situation.

America, navy-minded, forgot tanks. Only after the "blitz" knocked France out did the Army really heed the lessons in mechanized war German observers had learned in America. It has changed and rechanged tank-designs. Britain didn't wake up, didn't order tanks.

Industry also took slowly to tanks. The motorcar industry might have done better if it hadn't been so busy producing more pleasure cars (nearly 5,000,000) than ever before. But let no one think that turning from cars to tanks is a simple overnight shift. American foundries and locomotive works came closer to having the tools for tanks than did the motor makers.

Labor must bear a full share of responsibility, and the strikes now tying up tank production spotlight the reckless and selfish attitude of some unions.

The Government has failed to plan with vision in this field or to carry through. It lacked the political courage to be firm with labor and industry. And public opinion was not aroused to demand action.

What can be done now? The first essential is for the American people to understand that the shortest road to peace is the destruction of Hitlerism. Tanks will be needed until the job is done. One tank on the Russian front next spring may be worth ten in France or Holland in 1943. Let public opinion demand that American industrial skill, management and equipment live up to their potentialities—and to the opportunity. Take the Beaverbrook figure—it may be as high as we are ready for now—settle on America's share of those 30,000 tanks and fix a date for delivery. The tanks will roll—if Americans really want them.

Wheels to Joy

Whether it was the controversial gas shortage in the East, or the general notion that autos will be few, and those few dear, it is not uncommon, in Atlantic States, at least, to see adults riding bicycles to and from work, errands, shopping, the movies and even marketing! Nor do heads so much as turn when "Essie's young man" comes to fetch her for a date on his bike and she picks up hers to go off with him!

Thus, before the winter sets in, many Americans will have rediscovered one of the simple joys of their childhood, when a bicycle was a treasure long worked or wished for—one that gleamed even more entrancingly after it was gained, and conquered.

If bicyclists increase in number, may we hope that highways will be provided with byways, for safe and happy bicycling?

That Mexican Oil Question

Reports that the Mexican and United States Governments are again negotiating a settlement of oil expropriation claims are encouraging.

The talk of possible settlement deals in terms of an American loan to Mexico, out of which the Mexican government would make a payment of $9,000,000 to the oil companies "on account." The payment certainly would not be final for properties claimed to be worth upward of $200,000,000 and appraised by the Mexican Supreme Court at approximately $15,000,000.

The great margin of difference between Mexican and American or British appraisals lies in the fact that Mexico officially denies any title of the oil companies to sub-surface oil though discovered and tapped by them. This value was certainly the basis on which exploratory and development work of great extent was done, and it cannot be wholly disregarded in a settlement.

It is to be hoped that the recent stirrings of the question do presage an understanding. Relations between these two neighbors are extremely important now. Particularly attractive would be a three-way agreement in which the oil firms would get reasonable restitution, the United States would get naval bases or the use of bases on the Mexican Pacific coast, and Mexico would get for the bases money with which to pay the oil claims.

Men in Uniform

Any American who has been in one of his Atlantic port cities on a day or an evening when several ships of the fleet are anchored in the harbor must certainly have been impressed by two things: first, the presence of so many men in uniform walking the streets or gathering in groups on street corners; and, second, the splendid type of American manhood represented by the sailors.

But when such energy is released in quantity, the even tenor of life on shore is very likely to be broken. Citizens can do one of two things in the face of the situation created by the increase in numbers and activity of our naval service. They can either anticipate a "blow-off" when the fleet is in and provide ample police protection against it; or they can look forward to such a time as bringing an opportunity to exhibit a mature understanding of the situation.

The United Service Organizations are doing the latter. Wholesome and healthful sports and social activities, provision for the individual to follow his own personal interest; these are contributions which must be offered increasingly for the boys in the service. And it is well to remember that a wise and generous execution of such a service program must know when to leave the "boys" alone. Few of us like to be "done good to." We do appreciate having available opportunities for doing good. Men in uniform are like that, too.

The Pride of Prejudice

We all know people who seem to "think with their prejudices" instead of their reason. Almost every one of us is likely to react to any set of circumstances first in accord with predilections, and only secondly in accord with facts and their sound implications. The speaker before the assembly of 2,000 school teachers at Miami who proposed a world board to deal with race prejudices after the war expressed a commendable purpose.

If one would question his proposal at all, it would be only to ask whether a frontal attack ought not to be undertaken immediately, and be aimed at all prejudice.

"It is never too late to give up our prejudices." But it requires alertness and determination on our parts to see that our prejudices give us up. "More or less the slaves of opinion," we do not always realize when opinion is a mere vagrant "without visible means of support." And sometimes when we do, we defend it the more fiercely.

Perhaps it is as well that an anti-prejudice board should confine itself to one set of prejudices. For as those statisticians with a flair for the vivid would put it, if you could lay all our prejudices end-to-end, they would just lie. Or pile them on top of one another and they might reach the stature of a half-truth.

The Lady Next Door says she bought twelve lipsticks the night before the tax went on and is keeping them in the icebox. Raspberry flavor, she adds, to go with Henry's midnight snack.

The Bookshelf

Redskin Napoleon

The exploit of the Nez Percé chief, Joseph, in leading his band of about 700, half of them women and children, over nearly 1,400 miles of enemy territory, much of it as rugged as can be found in North America, engaging first and last some 2,400 U. S. regulars, volunteers, and scouts, is justly famed as one of the great marches in history. Certainly it set a new pattern for Indian warfare, for here was none of the gorgeous fanfaronade that generally passed for war, with circling ponies and streaming eagle feathers. Joseph's men dug rifle pits, chose their terrain, formed battle lines, and stood to the charge like Wellington's squares. Their recovery at the battle of the Big Hole, Aug. 8, 1877, after a murderous dawn surprise, is as fine a display of morale as battle history offers. It must be said, however, that the troops actually engaged in every battle except the last were outnumbered by the warriors. But there can be no discounting the skill with which Joseph time and again outmarched and slipped by veteran Indian fighters.

The story has been told many times. Helen Addison Howard, assisted by Dan L. McGrath, gives what is probably the definitive version in WAR CHIEF JOSEPH (Caldwell, Idaho: The Caxton Printers. $3.50). The book is especially valable for its documentation and searching analysis of events leading up to the outbreak. The Nez Percé had been friendly to the whites since the days of Lewis and Clark, and had had but little trouble with their Indian neighbors. The Indian wars of the post-Civil War days, with the swirling tide of land-hungry white immigration, and much official bungling, created an attitude among the Nez Percé which made a clash almost inevitable.

The treaties of 1855 and 1863 had, of course, involved land cessions, but like most Indian treaties, they were neither ratified by the majority nor even understood by the conservatives. Indeed most Indians had no conception of majority rule. And Joseph was a conservative. He had signed away no part of the beautiful Wallowa Valley, home of his band for generations, and he held that no one else had the right to sell it. He wanted no schools, no missionaries, no agents, and no farming. His island of primitive culture would have been, inevitably, a source of trouble.

On the other hand, the Federal Government failed conspicuously to keep its promises, and the attempt to remove the Nez Percé to the Lapwai Reservation by force was ill-timed and ill-handled. It was, however, some hot-blooded young warriors of another band who brought on the clash by murdering some inoffensive settlers.

Joseph hoped to escape to the buffalo plains or else to join Sitting Bull in Canada. Gen. O. O. Howard, veteran Civil War leader (he had lost an arm at Fair Oaks), gave chase and allowed the hostile no rest. He was seconded by veteran Indian fighters, including Benteen, Gibbon, and Sturgis. Finally, when Joseph's band had almost reached the Canadian line, Col. Nelson A. Miles, under Howard's orders, intercepted them at the Bear Paw Mountains in Montana, and after a bloody battle received their surrender, under promise that they should be returned to their homes. Instead they were sent first to the hot plains of Indian Territory, and later to Colville Reservation in Washington, where Joseph survived until 1904, living like any well-behaved reservation Indian.

K. C. K.

Where's the Traffic Officer?

No More First Class?

Of course, it may be taken as further proof of the avalanche-like changes which are looming in the English system of class; but more probably anyone who has traveled much by train in England will first smile a little, then sigh. For, within the London district at least, so a newspaper dispatch tells us, there will be no more first-class tickets sold for the trains.

You may say that few persons used them, anyhow, and be perfectly correct. And yet there were always those alluring, more-upholstered compartments to which one occasionally retreated if the third-class carriages were full. There was always the possibility that some lenient guard, brass-buttoned, blue-coated and benevolent, would open the heavy-swinging door of a first-class carriage and usher one in.

For example, there was one day when the train, en route from Bath to London, was literally spilling over with young Territorials on their way to camps in the south and, sooner than they dreamed, on their way across the Channel into France. That was August 4, 1914. And we were going to London, too, by the same train. Or so we had imagined. For a time, it looked as though we might not go just then, after all. Up and down the platform we trudged, more and more hopeless as the train was about to start; when, at last, a guard flung open the august door of a first-class carriage. So we went up to London that day, just as we had planned.

And there were bank-holiday crowds, naturally, and other like emergencies when the trains were in such demand that there simply would be no space available except in first class.

Whenever we did find ourselves ensconced there unexpectedly, the adventure became really thrilling. Leaning back against deep blue broadcloth, a whole carriage to ourselves and our luggage, we looked out upon impatient people who had not met with a friendly guard and were still searching, frantically, for seats in third-class. We had room for our typewriter and our camera, our books and papers, for our extra wraps as well; we had room for our tea-baskets when 4 o'clock came; we could even stretch out, if we liked, for a nap. We felt like royalty—like nobility at least. It did not happen often; but just often enough to constitute a special enticement to travel at popular times of the year. One might always achieve a first-class compartment when one least expected it.

Now there will be no more first-class carriages. Everybody will travel third and be grateful for that. Well, it is war-time and one accepts what offers. Presumably, too, one is comforted for being able to associate with one's fellows even at close quarters. There is, one knows, a marvelous sense of friendliness abroad, a warm sense of sharing and of fellowship in danger. And yet—just suppose all the third-class carriages are full, what would it be like to have no place into which to retreat?

Class system, indeed! One can believe now that its days are dwindling.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Down the Middle of the Road

Labor and the General Public

By Erwin D. Canham

Organized labor in the United States is once more rapidly working itself into serious public disrepute. The unions do this every so often by pushing their leverage too far. When it happens, general public opinion—which is always a big majority in the Nation—rises up and calls a halt. The halt comes, sometimes painfully to both sides, and labor may have a lot of ground to regain.

In years past, labor's largest mistake came when it became so confident of its position or was so rashly maneuvered by some inside special interest as to call a general strike. Every general strike in American history, I think I am right in saying, has led to substantial defeat for labor. There may have been isolated and separate gains, but the general effects on labor's position were bad. It goes without saying that these excesses have also been bad for the public interest. Indeed, only when the public has suffered so much and so long that it has no alternative save an indignant outburst, does this reaction toward organized labor set in.

Today another particularly deplorable phenomenon of the labor movement—the jurisdictional strike—is causing public restlessness. Last week, as the American Federation of Labor met in its major stronghold, Seattle, President Roosevelt told the convention that "organizational rivalries and jurisdictional conflicts should be discarded." As his words were being recorded, six or eight new jurisdictional strikes sprang up across the Nation.

* * *

The Spicer Manufacturing Company strike was a good illustration of the kind of labor trouble that greatly damages labor. In this company's subsidiary plant at Hillsdale, Mich., the A. F. of L. has a majority certified by a recent NLRB election. Of the C. I. O. employees, twenty-six were discharged during recent weeks. Obviously the A. F. of L. was leading toward a closed shop. The C. I. O. union at once called a strike. One news account states that only thirty-eight of the 800 Hillsdale employees responded to the C. I. O. strike call, although at the election last April the A. F. of L. won by a margin of only four votes.

In any event, the Hillsdale plant, being A. F. of L., continues to run. But the parts for the transmissions for light tanks, combat cars, and tractor-trucks which are made at this plant are assembled at the Spicer main plant in West Toledo, which is C. I. O. And C. I. O. refuses to let its workers handle the parts made at Hillsdale. The result is that three-quarters of the Nation's supply of tank transmissions was cut off at a time when increased production is an urgent national and world necessity. Materials vital to the American, British, and Russian war effort were gravely jeopardized because a small minority of workers in one factory—a minority not authorized under the machinery of law to bargain collectively for the plant—had suffered an alleged grievance.

Meantime, an A. F. of L. shutdown of the Bound Brook, N. J., plant of the American Cyanamid Company threatened to close within a week the entire national rubber industry, although Wiliam Green urged his unionists to end the strike. In Gary, Indiana, the C. I. O. forced temporary closing of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation's tin plant because fifteen girls affiliated with the A. F. of L. refused to quit their jobs in order to produce a C. I. O. closed shop.

* * *

These were some illustrations of stoppages—big and little—which resulted from no dispute between employer and employee, but between the two great unions. Or, at least, the stoppages result from the attitude of local leaders of the two big unions.

During the last war, a sort of freezing agreement kept either workers or employers from seeking advantage over the other during the struggle. It was possible largely through the personal leadership of Samuel Gompers. Today, labor's house is divided. And labor is in a far stronger, more aggressive position than in 1917-18. By the same token, labor leadership ought to be more responsible, ought to be nearer maturity.

Yet there is no evidence that either labor or government is taking the steps needed to stop unnecessary strikes or internecine disturbances. As jurisdictional strikes mount, public impatience with the unions and the Administration grows. "What can we do," asks the man in the street, "about this labor situation?" The answer is that the man in the street can do plenty. It is his moral and emotional temperature which very largely determines the gains or losses that labor makes.

At times, during eras of unemployment and the hiring of labor spies and thugs by employers to prevent unionization or stultify collective bargaining, the public sympathy has been with labor. Then labor has been able to push through its gains. But today, in an era of plentiful employment and rising wages, in a time when the national safety is to an unprecedented extent dependent upon national production, public sympathy is distinctly not with either of labor's two houses. Nor is it with labor as a whole, and that is a bad thing, because labor must give proof of its patriotism and its common sense. If labor leadership does not soon show more responsibility, the hands of the clock are likely to start turning backward. In the past, union leaders have been acute in detecting rumblings of popular discontent. Let them listen today.

The Wide Horizon

Motion Picture Milestone

By Frank Daugherty

HOLLYWOOD

It is encouraging that two films of the merit of "Sergeant York" and "One Foot In Heaven" should be released in quick succession. The "York" picture has been widely praised. Now comes "One Foot In Heaven," from the book of the same name by Hartzell Spence—an intimate, warm, American story of a Protestant minister and his family; and it already promises to get the same sort of reception "Sergeant York" had.

Both stories are something of a departure from the Hollywood boy-meets-girl formula. One deals with the conscientious struggle of a young American with religion in relation to war; the other with the trials of the young pastor of a Protestant flock in a typical American small town.

Variety, the theater trade paper, has this to say about "One Foot In Heaven": "This picture marks an important milestone in the pageant of the American motion picture, in addition to being an exceptionally good and absorbing piece of dramatic entertainment. It discovers for the screen the Protestant Church and the Protestant clergyman as a dramatic hero. It makes and exploits the discovery with a latitude, a broad humanness, a humor and a respectful, objective consideration which range the minister and the vast institution he reflects alongside the other professions constantly used for film material.

"It fits the Methodist preacher (he might be Baptist, Presbyterian or any other Protestant domination, so far as the picture is concerned) into the American scene—into the life of his community and that of the Nation—where he and his congregation outnumber other faiths more often pictured in films."

England gave us, a year or two ago, a picture of the life of Pastor Niemoeller, the German clergyman who may yet be declared the greatest hero this war has produced. Now Hollywood has given us the picturization of a life the integrity of which matches that of the German clergyman, and which under like stress might be as heroic.

Does not the success of these two pictures perhaps indicate that there might be profit for the film makers in leading and enlightening the public it seeks to serve, instead of servilely following it into whatever bogs of amusement it may wish to enter? Meantime, the industry is certainly to be congratulated on "Sergeant York" and "One Foot In Heaven."

Mirror of World Opinion

"Debt" Is Again a Bad Word

This old world of ours always seems to be sadly out of order and in need of fixing somewhere. For eight years we were told the trouble was purchasing power. People should be induced or forced in some way to spend all they earned. They were saving too much. Citizens should cease concerning themselves about provisions for their security and leave all that to the Government.

Then a war started in Europe and before we knew it all that was changed. There's too much purchasing power, we heard. People are buying too many things and consuming too much. They must be made to save their earnings and invest them in Government bonds. Those producing and selling consumer goods must be released to produce guns and bombs.

Installment buying is made too easy, planned economists are saying now. We must make it harder to buy and sell by causing credit terms to be tightened. . . . Forced curtailment of installment buying would only have the effect of causing people to borrow from the many lending agencies.

Installment sales of merchandise are in no wise excessive. Their ratio to total sales last year was only 10.4 per cent compared with 13.2 per cent in 1929. But cash borrowing and total consumer debt, including that on home mortgages, is increasing. . . .

It would seem that the effect of eight years' example and precept aimed at encouraging debt and borrowing and spending will not be easy in reverse.—FRED DEARMOND in *Nation's Business.*

"Beyond Controversy"

The necessity for repeal of the [Neutrality] Act and also of its companion-pieces, the provisions in the Selective Service Act and the National Guard Act which gratuitously guarantee to Hitler that we won't send troops out of this hemisphere, ought by this time to be beyond the "tumult of controversy."—*The Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Ky.

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